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9TH BATTALION

(HIGHLANDERS)
THE ROYAL SCOTS

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General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
Honorary Colonel.

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RECORD OF

THE 9TH [VOLUNTEER] BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS) The Royal Scots

OR

THE RAISING OF A VOLUNTEER REGIMENT AND ITS CONVERSION INTO A FULL-STRENGTH BATTALION OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

1900-1909

BY

JAMES FERGUSON

COLONEL, LATE 9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS) THE ROYAL SCOTS

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1909

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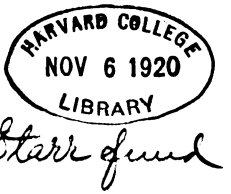

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PREFATORY NOTE.

IT having been represented that it would be gratifying to the officers and men of the Regiment that a record of a permanent character of its formation and early days should be made, the compilation of the following pages has been undertaken in compliance with these requests.

While such a record is of course mainly of interest to those connected with the Battalion, it is thought that it may also be of wider and abiding value, in view of the passing of the old Volunteer Force and its conversion into the Territorial Army. The history of the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots illustrates how a Volunteer Battalion could be raised, organised, and maintained under the conditions, disciplinary and financial, of the Volunteer service, even during the difficulties as to its future, due to the uncertainty that prevailed in the years from 1901 to 1908.

In the Records of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion (the Buchan) Gordon Highlanders (1894), the present writer has preserved the story of the formation in separate companies, consolidation and improvement, of a country Volunteer Battalion from the early days of the Volunteer Force down to its full recognition as an efficient Volunteer Battalion of the County Territorial Regiment.

In the present record an example is given of the life of a City Volunteer Corps, and its progress from formation, at a time when the country was denuded of its Regular defenders, to the moment when it took its place as a full-strength unit of the new Territorial Force.

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In offering this tribute to his old comrades, the author cannot refrain from expressing his sense of the loyal support he received from, and the fine spirit he witnessed in, all ranks of the Regiment during the four years and four months in which he had the honour to be responsible for the Battalion as its first Commanding Officer. He has also to express his grateful thanks to the present Commanding Officer, under whom the Battalion has so greatly increased in strength, and to all those who have assisted him by placing information and material for illustration at his disposal.

It has been thought desirable to include in the Appendices the Rules and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Battalion, as a specimen of the conditions under which the old Volunteer served, and of the interior economy organisation and discipline of a Volunteer unit. The Memorandum in the last Appendix is added, as an indication of the improvements required from the point of practical experience, so far as arrangements limited to the infantry unit are concerned, on the assumption that the general conditions of the old Volunteer service were to be maintained. It was not intended to deal with the higher organisation of the Force in Brigades and Divisions, which would have been equally necessary had the battalions continued as Volunteers. It will be observed that several of the alterations suggested have really been embodied in the Regulations for the Territorial Force.

KINMUNDY,
ABERDEENSHIRE,
October 1909.

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Plate I

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CHAPTER I.

THE ORIGIN OF THE REGIMENT.

THE 9th Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots owes its origin to the patriotic feeling of the capital of Scotland, roused by the dark day of Magersfontein and the early reverses of the South African War. With the exception of the Volunteer Battalion of Scotsmen in Liverpool—the 8th (Scottish) Volunteer Battalion the King's (Liverpool) Regiment—to which the first officers were gazetted on 4th October 1900, and the Shetland Volunteer Corps of three, now two, companies—now "the Shetland Companies"—raised on 19th December 1900, the 7th Volunteer Battalion The Gordon Highlanders, it was the youngest battalion of the old Volunteer Force. The letter of authority for its formation was dated 12th July 1900, and its first commanding officer was gazetted on 24th July.

It had for long been felt to be unfortunate that the capital of Scotland, which drew to itself so many young men from the country north of the Forth and Clyde, forming the old Scottish kingdom of ancient Alban, possessed no Volunteer corps clothed in the garb of old Gaul, and providing special attractions for the Highlanders and the sons of Highlanders who had, in the conditions of modern life, come to push their fortunes in Edinburgh. Some years before certain companies of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the oldest Volunteer unit of Edinburgh, had worn the kilt, and been known as "the Highland Wing," but for a period of over twenty

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years they had abandoned their distinctive uniform, and been merged with their comrades as ordinary riflemen. It was thought that a new spur would be afforded to recruiting, and additional sources tapped, by the raising of a new battalion of infantry closely modelled on the pattern of the Highland regiments of the Regular army. Events in South Africa provided the necessary stimulus, and in the spring of 1900 Mr Andrew Gordon, Solicitor, opened a list, and proceeded to take the names of men who professed their readiness to join a kilted corps should its formation be sanctioned. A large number of names were soon given, and Mr Gordon placed himself in communication with Colonel William Gordon, then commanding the First Regimental District, from whom every encouragement was received.

Colonel Gordon having indicated that the first essential was to be able to submit a suitable name for appointment as Commanding Officer, communications were then opened with Major Ferguson, an officer connected with the north of Scotland, who had served for over twenty-five years in a Volunteer battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, was personally resident in Edinburgh during part of the year, and had had considerable experience with the local units in acting on the Umpire Staff at manœuvres of the existing Edinburgh Volunteer corps. Colonel Gordon, Major Ferguson, and Mr Andrew Gordon met in Edinburgh and discussed the lines on which the formation might be carried out, it being expressly stipulated by the proposed Commanding Officer that he could only accept the command on the footing that the Corps consisted of a real addition of new men to the force, and that any injury to or taking of men from existing corps was to be guarded against. Major Ferguson, before any further steps were taken, then communicated with the officers commanding the existing infantry corps in Edinburgh and Leith. The Commanding Officers of the 4th Volunteer Battalion

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Royal Scots and the 5th, or Leith battalion, at once intimated their goodwill and resolve to offer no opposition. The Officer Commanding the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade indicated that he would oppose the raising of a separate corps, but that if the new Battalion could be raised as an additional battalion in connection with the Queen's Brigade he would support it. Negotiations followed, in which three essential points were insisted on by Major Ferguson on behalf of the Highlanders:—

1. That the Battalion should have its own full Highland uniform, with the scarlet doublet and appointments of the territorial regiment.

2. That, while forming part of the large corps, the Q.R.V.B., R.S., as regards its internal economy, organisation, discipline, and efficiency the Highland Battalion should be a distinct unit under its own Commanding Officer; that the appointment of officers should be made direct to the Highland Battalion, which should appear as such in the Army List; that they should not be interchangeable with or affect the promotion of officers of the old Rifle battalions; and that the recommendations should be made, in the first instance, by the Officer Commanding the Highland Battalion.

3. That the Finance of the Highland Battalion should be kept distinct from that of the old battalions of the Brigade, and, subject to the supervision of the Officer Commanding the Brigade, be managed by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion and a Battalion Finance Committee.

Upon that footing it was thought that the responsibility for and control of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion over his own unit would be sufficiently secured, and that, without detriment to its internal discipline, and the initiative of its officers and members, it could be satisfactorily worked as a battalion forming part of the Queen's Brigade. The special position of the Highland

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Battalion was to be embodied in "Special Regulations and Conditions of Service of the Highland Battalion," which were submitted to and approved by the General Officer Commanding in Scotland.

An arrangement having been come to on these lines,[1] a letter submitting the proposal to raise the Battalion was drafted by Major Ferguson, and signed and forwarded by Colonel H. R. Macrae as Colonel Commanding the Queen's Brigade, early in the month of May. Sanction was not, however, received till the 15th of July, and Major Ferguson was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th.

[1] *See* Appendix I.

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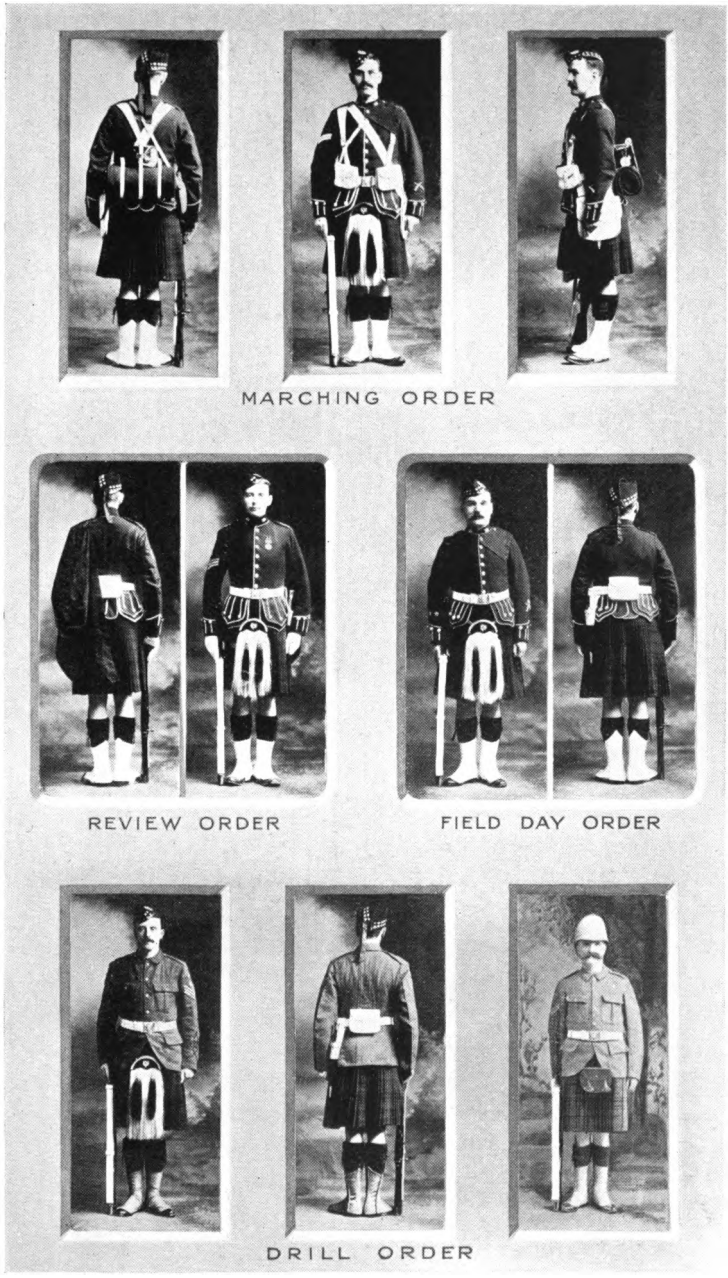

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CHAPTER II.

THE HIGHLAND BATTALION.

1900–1901.

PROVISIONAL arrangements had, in the meantime, been made for the clothing of the Battalion, and immediately upon the appointment of the Commanding Officer the contracts were closed. The "Special Regulations" of the Battalion contained a provision by which each member on enrolment was required to make a deposit of 10s., to be repaid to him after serving, and being returned as efficient, for five years. The object of this provision was threefold: (1) To secure that men joining the Battalion meant business, and would, unless leaving the district, serve for a period in which the cost of uniform would be recouped; (2) To limit to some extent the sphere of enlistment in the interests of the older Volunteer battalions of the City; and (3) To provide a fund in aid of the original expenses, which would be available for any incidental purposes to which the Government grants could not be applied. Each member also undertook to pay an annual subscription to Battalion Funds of 2s. 6d.

The first Battalion Order was issued on 1st August 1900, and its first paragraph ran: "In assuming command of the Battalion the Commanding Officer relies on the hearty co-operation of all ranks in securing and maintaining for it a high standard of efficiency and conduct." The Standing Orders of the Battalion, which had been already prepared, were handed to all recruits on enrolment.

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Owing to the lapse of over two months between the application for and receipt of sanction, and the fact that the sanction was received at the worst time of the year,—almost at the close of the ordinary Volunteer drill season, when Edinburgh people take their holidays,—a special strain was put on the Battalion in obtaining its strength. A considerable number who had originally given in their names had lost their enthusiasm owing to the delay in sanction, others found the 10s. deposit a bar to their enrolment, while many who wished to join were excluded by strict enforcement of the principle that no applicant who was a member of or had recently quitted another battalion merely to enter the Highland Battalion was to be accepted, except upon proper transfer, or after reference to the Commanding Officer of his former battalion. These considerations made it very uncertain what strength would be obtained, but enrolment was at once actively proceeded with, and the first course of squad drills commenced on Monday, 13th August. It was determined to make as many men as possible efficient within the three remaining months of the Volunteer year, and Colonel Gordon, on being asked if he would inspect the Battalion at a late date, at once replied, "I will inspect you on the 31st day of October if necessary." The contractors, in response to an enquiry, were informed that they might proceed at once to prepare uniforms for 400 men, and that any further supplies would be intimated as required. At the first inspection, on 27th October 1900, the strength of the Battalion was 399, of whom 358 were efficient.

One or two small rooms at the Headquarters of the Queen's Brigade in Forrest Road were assigned to the Battalion as Orderly Room and Battalion Headquarters, for which, and for the use of Ranges, a fixed contribution was made from the Battalion Funds to the Brigade Funds. Owing to the continuance of the war there was great difficulty at first in obtaining sergeant-instructors for the

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Battalion, but with the aid of the instructors of the old battalions of the Brigade the drill and musketry were pushed on.

The original application had proposed a battalion of 800 men organised in six companies, but the sanction received was for 800 men in eight companies, thus involving a larger proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers. It was, however, determined to organise six full companies before forming the other two, and officers were recommended for appointment with a regard to the number of men enrolled from time to time. Prior to the first inspection officers were gazetted in batches, their commissions dating as follows:—

From 6th August—Captain A. A. Gordon; Lieutenant E. Mitchell-Innes; Quartermaster Andrew Gordon.

From 18th August—Captain James Clark; Captain Norman D. Macdonald; Surgeon-Lieutenant Kenneth Mackinnon Douglas (from 14th August).

From 23rd August—Captain Thomas George Clark.

From 31st August—Surgeon-Lieutenants J. Mowat and J. Cumming.

From 11th September—Second Lieutenants Alastair Magnus Campbell (recommended for Lieutenant), Angus M. Gregorson, J. S. T. Cameron.

From 24th October—Second Lieutenants J. Campbell Caldwell Broun and D. H. Huie.

In the month of September Captain Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Gordon Highlanders, joined and took up his duties as Adjutant as from 1st October, though not formally gazetted as "on formation" till June 1901.

The first Battalion drill was held in the Queen's Park on 22nd September 1900, officers being in undress uniform and the men in plain clothes. On 13th October the Battalion again paraded in the Queen's Park, the men to whom uniforms had been issued being in review order; and on the 20th a parade preliminary to inspection was held in the Corn Exchange.

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Considerable progress had, in the meantime, been made with the organisation, Lieutenant Mitchell-Innes taking duty as Acting Adjutant. The Finance Committee was appointed on 27th August; R. S. W. Harrower (formerly Scots Guards), Quartermaster-Sergeant, and James Murray Mitchell (formerly Sergeant Q.R.V.B., R.S.), Orderly Room Sergeant, on 4th September; Duncan Kerr (formerly Piper 4th V.B.R.S.), Acting Pipe-Major, and R. Falconer (formerly Trumpet-Major Aberdeen Volunteer Artillery), Sergeant-Drummer, on 21st September. On 5th October Pipers and Drummers, and two Sergeants or Lance-Sergeants, and two Corporals or Lance-Corporals, per company were put in orders; while Colour-Sergeant A. M'Arthur (formerly of the 79th Cameron Highlanders and the 2nd Battalion Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment) and Colour-Sergeant W. Meek (4th Battalion Highland Light Infantry) were taken on the strength as Sergeant-Instructors. On 18th October Band, Prize Shooting, and Sports Committees were appointed.

UNIFORM.

The uniform approved for the Battalion was the scarlet doublet and Glengarry of the territorial regiment—the Royal Scots—with kilt and plaid of Hunting Stewart tartan. It was a curious coincidence that the Hunting Stewart tartan was independently suggested for the Battalion, its red and yellow stripes on a dark ground being thought specially suited to make a handsome military kilt, and that on this being submitted to the Officer Commanding the Regimental District he was able to give it special support on the ground that the consideration of an application by the Royal Scots for authority to adopt that tartan had been reserved in consequence of the outbreak of war. The Royal Scots pattern was followed for all articles for which it existed, and the supplementary breastplate, brooch, etc., of a

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Highland regiment modelled as closely as possible upon it; while for the other accessories of Highland uniform (*e.g.*, sporran, hose, etc.) the patterns worn by the Gordon Highlanders were adopted with as little variation as possible. In regard to the mode of wearing the Highland dress the Battalion strictly adhered to the example of the Gordon Highlanders, and the practice of the same Highland regiment was followed on matters of ceremonial routine, such as falling in for and dismissal from parade.

FINANCE.

In regard to the financial question, so important to a Volunteer battalion, the principle adopted was to provide the Battalion at once with a thoroughly good, complete, handsome full-dress Highland uniform, and as soon as possible, when required for camp, with the most serviceable and comfortable service uniform; to restrict all expenditure in the earlier years to what was essential to the military efficiency of the Regiment; and to defer to the future, luxuries, such as a brass band, and other outlays which had hampered the fortunes of some Volunteer corps. The work done in August, September, and October of 1900 was of the utmost value to the future success of the Corps, for it enabled a Capitation Grant to be earned in three months and received in eight, a year earlier than would otherwise have been possible, and thus saved a considerable and unprofitable outlay in interest on Bank advances. The Deposits and Battalion subscriptions, though not amounting to a very large sum, were most useful, for everything as to which there was a doubt in charging it to Government grants was thus provided for, and it was possible to hire additional halls in supplement of the accommodation for drill obtained at the Brigade Headquarters, and make many little arrangements as to which there would otherwise have been difficulty. In addition, the Lieu-

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tenant-Colonel raised among the officers and personal friends a special Commanding Officer's Fund, amounting in four years with interest to about £900, his undertaking to retain a portion of which in Bank as a Reserve Guarantee Fund, till the cost of full-dress and service uniform was met, removed all difficulty as to the provision of the service dress, while the service sporrans were provided and paid for out of it.

The original financing of the Battalion was secured by a guarantee for the Battalion to the Bank to the amount of £3000, given by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, the Field Officers, and the Captains of the Battalion. The accounts having been closed and the balances paid up, this guarantee was cancelled in February 1905. Its place was then taken by a reduced obligation by the Captains to the Commanding Officer, which, on the original outlays being paid off, was terminated later on. The uniform contract was settled on the footing that a payment to account of £1000 was to be made on 1st November 1900, and the accounts thereafter paid yearly on receipt of the Capitation Grant.

The first inspection of the Battalion was held on 27th October 1900, in the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade Drill Hall, Forrest Road. The Battalion, in review order, fell in in column of companies and received Colonel Gordon, the Inspecting Officer, at open order, with fixed bayonets at the shoulder, the equipment and greatcoats being laid out for inspection. Colonel Gordon expressed himself as "very pleased with the turn out. To get so many men clothed in such a short time had been a very big undertaking, apart from the financial risk. He impressed on them the importance of preserving perfect steadiness in the ranks. He considered that the standard set up was very good so far as physical appearance went, and was glad to see a good many grown men in the ranks. The drill was very

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satisfactory indeed considering the opportunities they had had. He was very glad to see the Battalion wearing the Hunting Stewart tartan. It was the tartan which all the battalions of the Royal Scots wanted to wear, and they of the Highland Battalion were the first to have the honour of wearing it. A very handsome tartan it was, especially in the kilt."

The Battalion Orders of 29th October contained the names of thirty-eight members who had obtained Proficiency Certificates, and the promotion of thirty of them as sergeants. On 12th November Colour-Sergeant James Morrison, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, was transferred and taken on the strength, and shortly afterwards appointed Sergeant-Major.

A curious error occurred with reference to the appearance of the Battalion in the Army List. When the issue of September 1900 appeared the officers already appointed were found mixed up with those of the other three battalions of the Queen's Brigade, who were entered without distinction of battalions. Attention was at once directed to the oversight, and in the issue of October and subsequently the Battalion appeared by itself as the "Highland Battalion."

In November Second Lieutenants D. S. Rose and A. Taylor were gazetted, and the Rev. Archibald Fleming was appointed Chaplain. In December Lieutenant A. M. Campbell was promoted to a Captaincy, and Captain A. S. Blair appointed, the full number of Captains for six companies being thus completed, while Second Lieutenants Gregorson and Huie were promoted to Lieutenants, and Second Lieutenant George F. Deas gazetted. In March 1901 Second Lieutenants J. Collow Campbell and R. H. F. Moncreiff were gazetted, and in June Captain A. M. Campbell was appointed Instructor of Musketry.

In the formation of the companies it was endeavoured to place together men whose avocations in civil life

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were similar, and to establish a special connection between districts of the North of Scotland and particular companies.

Thus the first allocation, subject to the wish of any recruit to join a selected company, was:—

"A" Company (Captain Gordon)—Men employed in offices, etc.

"B" Company (Captain James Clark)—Men employed in law offices, etc., or whose arrangements were affected by the sittings of the Court.

"C" Company (Captain T. G. Clark)—Men residing in the north of the town or employed in printing works.

"D" Company (Captain Blair)—General.

"E" (and "F") Companies (Captain Campbell)—Argyll and West of Scotland, Perth and Forfar.

"G" (and "H") Companies (Captain N. D. Macdonald)—Inverness and Ross, Aberdeen and Northern Highlands.

Communications were made to the various County and Clan Societies, in Edinburgh, of the country north of the Forth and Clyde with a view to securing their support of the Battalion, and their friendly interest in the companies specially associated with their districts. The Battalion soon found itself in possession of several challenge cups and other regimental and company prizes, of which the principal were:—

The Commanding Officer's Cup (presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson)—For best attendance at Drill.

The Officers' Cup (presented by the Officers)—For the best figure of merit in the Annual Musketry Returns.

The Clan Fergusson Society Cup (presented by the Clan Fergusson Society)—Awarded for some

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special form of proficiency in Musketry (*e.g.*, Collective Firing).

The Rose Cup (a beautiful Cup of Chinese workmanship sent from the Far East by Lieutenant Rose)—Shot for in an Inter-Company Competition.

Challenge Shield, presented a little later by Major Wardrop, and given originally for excellence in Physical Drill, and subsequently for an Inter-Company Competition, affording a test both of military training and physical condition.

"A" Company—Captain A. A. Gordon's Cup.

"B" Company—Captain James Clark's Cup.

"C" Company—Captain T. G. Clark's Cup.

"E" Company—Captain A. M. Campbell's Cup.

"F" Company—Trophy presented by the Clan MacLeod Society.

In November detailed Regulations supplementary to the provisions in the Standing Orders were issued for the management of the Pipe Band. The Battalion paraded on 14th December in the Waverley Market at the Presentation of Prizes to the Rifle Battalions of the Queen's Brigade, and took part with the rest of the Brigade in night operations on the following evening. The figure of merit in Musketry for the year ending 31st October was—efficients 166, recruits 102, and the observation made by the General Officer Commanding in Scotland on the Battalion Return was: "The result of the musketry this year is satisfactory, and does credit to the Corps. The recruits are good."

The Battalion assisted to line the streets in January 1901 on the occasion of the Proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VII., and it was represented in London at the funeral of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by Captain Campbell and Lieutenants Gregorson and Huie. In May it paraded to line the streets at the procession

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of the Lord High Commissioner from Holyrood to St. Giles, and the Commanding Officer received from Colonel Gordon, whose term of command at Glencorse then came to an end, the following letter:—

14th May 1901.

Dear Colonel Ferguson,—In giving up the command of the Regimental District I wish to convey to your Battalion my satisfaction at the progress made, and my good wishes for its future success.

Yours sincerely,
(*Sgd.*) W. GORDON.

The first Battalion Church Parade was held on Sunday, 26th May, the assembly being in Charlotte Square and the Service in the Tron Church; and the first Battalion Tactical Field-Day was carried out in the King's Park on 1st June. The Battalion was inspected along with the other battalions of the Queen's Brigade by Colonel Broadwood on 15th June, and attended the Brigade Church Parade on the 16th.

The arrangement by which the Battalion had been formed in connection with the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade had worked satisfactorily at first, but early in the winter of 1900-1901 difficulties arose, and it soon became evident that friction was inevitable in the association of a battalion of Highland infantry with a large corps of riflemen, organised in the mode of "The Blacks." The real source of the difficulty was the special system of organisation of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. Though already consisting of three battalions, and designed a Brigade, it was not really a proper Brigade formed of battalions complete in themselves as disciplined units, with which there would be no difficulty in brigading an additional unit. It was one huge corps, in which the sole effective command and control was vested in the Colonel Commandant, the

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Lieutenant-Colonels of battalions having no real responsibility and no Orderly Room powers. Though it consisted of three battalions, there were only two Adjutants, and they had no responsibility for particular battalions, and were rather staff-officers to the Commandant than regimental Adjutants proper assisting the Commanding Officer of a battalion, responsible for and personally interested in its efficiency. The result was that the corps more resembled a French, German, or Russian regiment than any British military unit, and that the battalion system, which was the characteristic and essential practical kernel of the British Infantry organisation, had in this one exception atrophied and become a mere rudimentary organ.

Misunderstandings were therefore apt to occur in running a real living battalion organisation, with full devolution of command and financial management, along side of or within a corps system based on different ideas, and very soon a tendency developed to narrow the sphere of the Highland Battalion, to fuse it with the others, and to mix up its finance with that of the Brigade generally.

In these circumstances the position of the Commanding Officer and permanent staff of the Highland Battalion became one of great difficulty. The understanding upon which it had been raised in connection with the Brigade was threatened by a proposal to draft into it companies from the other battalions, and circumstances arose which impaired the agreement as to financial relations and disturbed the foundation of the whole financial calculations upon which its commitments had been undertaken. It was essential to permanent success that it should be cautiously and economically managed, and avoid expenditure for several years to come on other outlays than those necessary for military efficiency, and it was impossible at the time to undertake further liabilities for extraneous though laudable objects. Even more serious was the effect on discipline and soldiering efficiency of

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uncertainty and divided authority, and of recurring friction between subordinates. If the special stipulations on which the Battalion had been raised could not be relied on as of permanent obligation, and could be set aside at any time by the Commandant of the Brigade, the position of the Battalion would have been a very serious one when the *personnel* at the Scottish District and Regimental District Headquarters, who were conversant with the circumstances and conditions under which the Battalion had been raised, were changed and a Pharaoh arose who knew not Joseph. Ultimately, a plain intimation having been made to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Highland Battalion that the special stipulations and conditions, on the faith of which its formation had been proceeded with, were of no real value and could be set aside at the pleasure of the Commandant of the Brigade,—an intimation subsequently enforced by the withholding of the Capitation Grant, and an order not to cash the Battalion cheques—that officer was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in the interests of the discipline, and indeed the existence, of the Battalion, he must submit an application for the separation and constitution of the Battalion as an independent corps. This application was despatched on 30th January 1901, and, without entering into further details, it is sufficient to state that on 11th July 1901 the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Highland Battalion received from the Regimental District Headquarters a copy of the following letter, forwarded for information:—

War Office, London, S.W.,
8th July 1901.

Sir,—With reference to War Office letter No. v/1/1/330, dated 28th June last, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that His Majesty has now been graciously pleased to approve of the Highland Battalion, now forming part of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade,

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The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), being separated from that Corps and being formed into a separate unit, to be designated the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

A nominal list of the officers proposed to be transferred to the new Battalion should be forwarded as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The G.O.C. (*Sgd.*) J. LAYE, D.A.G.
Scottish District.

The notice in the *Gazette* was in similar terms, with the addition that His Majesty had also approved of "the officers being considered to have received in the new Battalion commissions of the same rank and date as those held by them in the Highland Battalion."

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CHAPTER III.

THE 9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS) THE ROYAL SCOTS.

1901.

IN view of the inadequacy of the accommodation at the crowded Headquarters of the Queen's Brigade, and of the possibility of constitution as a separate corps, the provision of separate regimental headquarters, to at least relieve the congestion that had been experienced and enable squad drills to be uninterruptedly carried on, had been kept in view in the spring of 1901. It so happened that there came into the market a property in Wemyss Place, consisting of two main door houses on the ground floor on either side of a through-going archway, and of premises above, originally, it is understood, constructed as a picture gallery, but which for many years had been occupied as a church.

The loyal support of several of the officers of the Battalion, and the friendly assistance of a few of their friends, enabled a Limited Company—of which Colonel Ferguson was Chairman, and Captain A. S. Blair Secretary—to be formed, which purchased the property, with a view to leasing the whole or part of it to the Battalion. The Company continued, in the meantime, to let the houses underneath to private persons, but placed the upper premises at the disposal of the Commanding Officer for the Battalion at a rent of £100, which was guaranteed for three years by fifteen officers personally. These gentlemen, both shareholders and guarantors, who, to the number of ten, were the same persons, would have incurred considerable responsibility had the separation

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COLONEL JAMES FERGUSON, V.D.

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not been carried out, the Battalion been broken up, and the property been left on their hands.

The Orders of the General Officer Commanding in Scotland (Major-General Chapman) authorised the Battalion Headquarters to be established in the new premises before the separation, and they were occupied at the May term. The pews of the old church being cleared out, a small but useful hall for squad drills was provided, a Morris Tube Range was established in the gallery, and a convenient Orderly Room was found at one end, while an excellent Commanding Officer's and Officers' Room was furnished at the other, and soon embellished with furniture and pictures, etc., presented by various officers. Temporary accommodation was found above for Armoury and Quartermaster's Stores, and a small Regimental Tailor's Shop established. A handsome clock for the hall was contributed by the sergeants, and a flag and flagstaff by the corporals.

The provision of a Range was of urgent importance, and on 12th July 1901, immediately on formation as a separate Corps, application was made for authority to put up six targets for the Battalion in the Hunters' Bog, and for a grant towards the cost and an advance from the Public Works Loan Commissioners of the balance. A grant in the proportion of £75 to £200 was afterwards sanctioned, authority to construct the Range was ultimately received on 4th February 1902, and it was completed in time for the musketry of 1902 at a cost of about £400, the balance over the grant of £125 actually received being met out of the ordinary Capitation Grants. With some further expenditure the outlay on construction of the Range was from £450 to £500. Magazine accommodation had been previously obtained through the good offices of the 4th V.B.R.S., who were owners of a stone magazine in the Hunters' Bog more than sufficient for their purposes, and allowed a portion to be partitioned off and leased from them at an annual rent of £5.

Contracts were also made at an early period, in the

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most satisfactory manner then possible under the War Office Regulations, for the provision of the allotted amount of transport for the Battalion, and of the further equipment requisite on mobilisation, and Mobilisation Orders issued with the Standing Orders.

Under the Volunteer Regulations of the day it was necessary to hold a meeting of the Corps to approve the Rules of the Corps, and this was done on 16th July. Some alterations having been suggested by the War Office, these were given effect to, and the Rules finally adopted on 22nd August, and approved by His Majesty the King, the intimation being dated 11th September 1901.[1]

The lettering of the two junior companies of the Battalion, which had previously been known as "E and F" and "G and H" Companies, was in August 1901 altered to "E" (Argyll and West) and "F" (Inverness and North); and in the same month it was notified that Major-General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O., had been appointed Honorary Colonel. In September Lieutenant-Colonel James Ferguson was granted the honorary rank of Colonel; and in October Captain James Charles Wardrop, the officer who had some years before raised the Mounted Infantry Company of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, and had subsequently served as a Lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion The Berkshire Regiment, was gazetted as Major, and J. M. Balfour as Second Lieutenant. In November Second Lieutenants J. S. T. Cameron, J. C. C. Broun, and A. Taylor, all of whom had been attached to the Depôt of the Royal Scots for a month earlier in the year, were promoted Lieutenants; while Second Lieutenant Rose, who had been called to the Far East on private business, resigned his commission. In December D. H. C. Campbell joined as Second Lieutenant. Proficiency certificates had also been granted in August to Captain A. S. Blair, who had been attached for a month to the Highland

[1] *See* Appendix III

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Light Infantry at Aldershot, and to Lieutenants Gregorson and Huie and Second Lieutenants Collow Campbell and Moncreiff, who were attached during September to the Depôt of the Royal Scots.

The Battalion took part in a General Parade as an independent unit for the first time on 12th October, when South African medals were presented in the Meadows to members of the earlier Edinburgh Volunteer service companies; and on 26th October was exercised in night outposts on the line of the Almond river from Cammo to the sea at Cramond, the passages of which presented the varying conditions of bridge, ford, and ferry.

By a General Order of September 1901, which raised the establishment of a battalion of eight companies from 800 of all ranks to 800 rank and file and 932 of all ranks, the task undertaken in the raising of the Regiment had been unexpectedly rendered more onerous than had been anticipated.

The Returns at the close of the Volunteer year showed the strength of the Battalion to be 602, while 10 men had enlisted from it into the Regular Army. Twenty were serving in South Africa in various units, and of the remaining 582, 575 were efficient, and only 7, including 3 recently appointed officers, non-efficient. It is interesting to note that there were only 13 over forty years of age, and only 162 under twenty years, of whom only 3 were under eighteen. The Musketry Return showed that, of the trained Volunteers, 132 were marksmen and 227 first-class shots. Of the recruits, 184 were in the first class and 21 in the second. The figure of merit was, for trained men, 180 (=63·5 on the new system of calculation subsequently in force), and 119 for recruits. The observation of General Sir Archibald Hunter on the Return was: "The results shown by trained men are satisfactory. The recruits are very good." Among the forty-six corps in Scotland, the Battalion had the eighth place for trained men and the third for recruits.

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CHAPTER IV.

1902.

THE close of the Volunteer year on 31st October 1901 left the Highlanders, Royal Scots, in a position of much promise for the future. Upon the old establishment the six companies were up to full strength, and there can be little doubt that had the old Volunteer Regulations remained in force, under which the Battalion was raised, the Regiment would, in the course of the following year, have reached its complete establishment, and would have carried out a training largely in excess of the standard absolutely required. Under the increased establishment it had, however, still to find 330 men, in addition to replacing those who annually leave owing to changes of civil employment. In November the whole conditions of Volunteer service were revolutionised by the issue of the new Regulations, which made attendance at camp generally compulsory, without providing any equivalent alternative for those whose civil engagements rendered this attendance impossible. The hard and fast requirements of the original Regulations, though subsequently modified to some extent, and even more the agitation and misunderstandings about their character and real effect—which found currency in the Press, for the "slack" type of Volunteer has always been the most ready to rush into print—necessarily gave a sharp check to recruiting, and incidentally retarded, though they did not block, the progress of the Battalion. The new Regulations did, in

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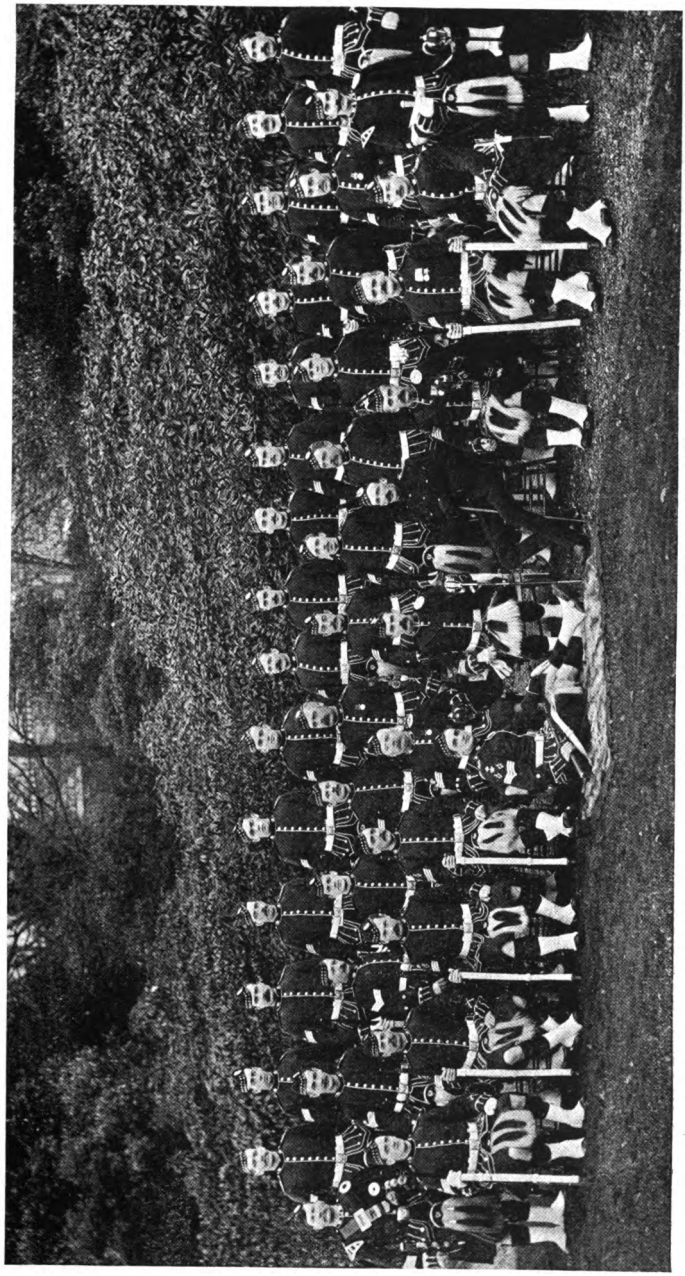

THE SERGEANTS, 1901.

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fact, press more hardly on the Battalion than on many others, in consequence of the class of men who had joined and the nature of their civil avocations; but the Regiment rose loyally to the occasion, and the year witnessed a great advance in efficiency as well as a substantial increase in numbers.

On the 11th November 1901 the Battalion Orders conveyed to the Battalion the reply of their Honorary Colonel, Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, to a telegram from the Commanding Officer tendering the best wishes of the Regiment to him on proceeding next day to South Africa to take up the appointment of Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief in the Field: "I deeply feel your kindness, and that of your Volunteer Highlanders, officers and men, in sending me so inspiriting a God-speed on my departure. I will often think of you all, and look forward to the day when I shall at last, *D.V.*, have a chance of making your closer acquaintance."

SYSTEM OF TRAINING.

The general principle which guided the working of the Battalion was, while using every effort to increase its numbers, to be more anxious about quality than quantity, and to establish a sound spirit of discipline and *esprit de corps*, in the full confidence that if a good regimental character and tradition were formed the numbers would in due course come, and that those who would roll in in the event of a real emergency would soon assimilate the spirit and habits of their older comrades. The aim was to establish a graduated system of training, and to utilise, as far as possible, all the facilities that the local conditions of Edinburgh permitted. It was felt that a certain amount of the old steady drill was valuable as the basis of the habit of discipline, and at the same time care was taken to give variety to the instruction, and to develop the intelligence and resource of all ranks in frequent

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tactical exercises. The annual course was arranged so as to have something going on through the whole year, and to steadily work up from the squad through the company drills and Battalion exercises to the annual camp. Importance was attached to preliminary preparation by occasional field-days before going into camp, and to maintaining the habit of disciplined attention under arms by occasional parades, even though only a march out during the winter season. Occasional regimental war games were held in the officers' room, and lectures by the Adjutant or other specially invited officers were given at intervals. Interest was maintained and the physique of the men improved by the encouragement of bayonet exercise and physical drill teams, and latterly by the provision of gymnastic apparatus and regular gymnastic classes. Recruit squads were drilled in the hall at the Headquarters, the use of the Waverley Market was obtained for the earlier company drills, and that of Inverleith Park for the later ones in the longer evenings.

The programme carried out in the year 1902 may be summarised as a specimen of the system followed in that and subsequent years. January was devoted to instruction of physical drill and bayonet exercise teams from each company, one war game, an Adjutant's lecture, and a route march in review order. In February, while physical drill and bayonet exercise were continued, concluding with an inter-company precision-at-arms competition, recruit drills commenced. Company drills were held by half battalions on four nights in the Waverley Market, an Adjutant's lecture was given, and a route march made in drill order with rolled greatcoats. In March two Waverley Market drills were held, recruit drills were practically continuous, another Adjutant's lecture was given, and a route march and tactical exercise carried out, one half battalion being opposed to the other. In April recruit drills were continued, there were company

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drills in the Waverley Market on two nights and in Inverleith Park on five, and another battalion route march and tactical exercise. In May company training was conducted on nine evenings in Inverleith Park, and company manœuvres, one company generally acting against another, on four occasions in the King's Park. The regimental district training ground at Woodhouselee was similarly utilised on one occasion. Battalion field manœuvres were held in the King's Park on two occasions. In June company training was completed so far as not already done in Inverleith Park. Company manœuvres were held in the King's Park on three occasions, while three Battalion parades for training combined companies and a parade preliminary to inspection were held in Inverleith Park; a Battalion attack and defence field-day in the King's Park, and the Annual Inspection by the Officer Commanding the Regimental District towards the end of the month. In the end of July the Battalion went into camp for a week.

The Battalion was thus turned out, as a whole (exclusive of the occasions for training combined companies), four times in the early four months of the year and four times in the next two months, advantage being taken of nearly every occasion to practise something in the nature of actual operations. Each company was paraded for company training on at least twelve nights, on which double drills were held under its own officers, exclusive of the company manœuvres in the King's Park or at Woodhouselee.

The musketry training (apart from preliminary instruction and Morris Tube practice) began on the Range on 15th May, and was, as far as possible, completed by the end of June, the dates being carefully allocated between companies, and their Captains detailed for duty.

A special feature of the Battalion work was the tactical

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training. Edinburgh is particularly fortunate in the amount of open spaces and rough ground within easy reach, and during the first four years of the Regiment's existence every effort was made to utilise these various areas, and to give variety to the operations. The King's Park was of course invaluable; but on approaching them it was found that occasional facilities could be obtained from the Town Council and the Parish Council, who controlled the Braid and Craiglockhart Hills; while some private owners most kindly gave permission on exceptional occasions to march through or manœuvre over their grounds. The Battalion was thus specially indebted to Miss Murray-Gartshore of Ravelston, Colonel Gordon Gilmour (Grenadier Guards) of the Inch, and Mr Hope of Belmont. With these varied scenes, and with what could be done on the roads in the vicinity of the City, especially if, as was sometimes arranged, the Yeomanry or the Cyclists, or a company or two of another corps, formed an attacking or defending party, considerable variety was afforded, some practice in judging ground obtained, and fresh interest imparted to the parades. For example, on a route march on an ordinary road an alarm would be sounded, and the Battalion formed by alternate companies almost instantaneously to meet an attack from either flank. A march through the City on a winter evening was given the objective of the occupation as quickly as possible of a position on the Calton Hill, or when the light was longer the Battalion might be marched to the slopes of Arthur Seat, and the officers and non-commissioned officers practised in judging the distance of prominent objects. An excellent night attack was carried out on the Braid Hills, the advance being made in the dark, and the attack delivered just as the moon rose. The hill ground near Colinton enabled the seizure of a defile to be practised. Attacks on hill positions were practised at Craiglockhart, and on Blackford Hill from the Braids, and outpost schemes on the roads forming approaches to the

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1. Private, Review Order. 2. Private, Service Dress.

Plate VI

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City. In the case of a young battalion these occasional exercises were found to have been of very great value when the Battalion went into camp, for officers and non-commissioned officers had already a notion of their work, and very quickly appreciated what they were required to do.

It was the rule in the Regiment that when any change or new requirement in military efficiency was made by the authorities it should be carried out at once, and that the Battalion should work at the highest standard of training prescribed for the Volunteer Force. Thus, when great changes in drill were introduced in 1902, the Battalion at once practised, and was the first and only one in the district that drilled in assembly formation at the Annual Inspection shortly after the issue of the new Drill Book. When a much more stringent musketry course was promulgated, but permission given for some years to perform the old one instead, the Highlanders immediately fired the new course. Signalling and ambulance classes were started at a very early period. The number of men trained in bayonet exercise and physical drill in 1902 was over 100.

SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Battalion having been only raised in 1900 only men who had been Volunteers before were eligible for enrolment in a service company. One man joined the 2nd Service Company in 1901, and one officer and three men the 3rd Service Company which went out early in 1902. The officer was Lieutenant J. C. C. Broun, who had the interesting experience of being the last officer to take a flag of truce into the enemy's lines, and of spending the last night of the war at the Head Government Laager of the Transvaal with the remaining members of the Boer Government. But though not eligible for the service companies a considerable number of men went to the war by

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enrolling in other units. The following is a complete roll of those who served in the South African War:—

SERVICE COMPANIES, ROYAL SCOTS.

Lieut. J. C. C. Broun	.	"B"	Comp.	3rd	Service Comp.
Private — Simpson	.	"E"	,,	1st	,, ,,
,, G. H. Ormiston	.	"E"	,,	2nd	,, ,,
,, J. S. Chalmers	.	"C"	,,	3rd	,, ,,
,, J. H. Geddes	.	"F"	,,	3rd	,, ,,
,, G. F. Kidd	.	"F"	,,	3rd	,, ,,

CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. A. Campbell	.	.	"E" Company.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Scottish Horse.

Sergt. J. Stewart	.	.	"E" Company.
Corp. A. J. Ruxton	.	.	"B" ,,
Lance-Corpl. G. Macduff	.	.	"B" ,,
Private J. F. F. Lee	.	.	"E" ,,
,, P. Milbourne	.	.	"C" ,,
,, A. J. Chapman	.	.	"D" ,,
,, H. G. Calder	.	.	"D" ,,
Drummer W. Rutherford	.	.	"A" ,,
Private R. W. Renton	.	.	"D" ,,
,, J. Fraser	.	.	"F" ,,

Lord Fincastle's Horse.

Sergt. D. W. Murray	.	.	"C" Company.
Farrier-Sergt. W. W. Kerr	.	.	"E" ,,
Private J. Macdonald	.	.	"C" ,,

Other Yeomanry Regiments.

Corpl. A. Holmes	.	.	"A" Company.
Private G. W. Anderson	.	.	"A" ,,
,, R. A. Gray	.	.	"A" ,,
,, J. Kirk	.	.	"A" ,,
,, F. W. Milne	.	.	"A" ,,
,, J. C. Traill	.	.	"A" ,,
,, E. R. Macdonald	.	.	"B" ,,
,, G. K. Watson	.	.	"B" ,, (deceased).
,, W. Hunter	.	.	"B" ,,
,, G. Potter	.	.	"B" ,,
,, C. C. Drummond	.	.	"D" ,,
,, W. MacLeod, jun.	.	.	"D" ,,

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Private T. V. Ponton .	.	"E" Company.
„ W. B. Wood .	.	"E" „
„ W. M'Kay .	.	"F" „
„ T. B. Lockie .	.	"F" „
„ A. Sutherland .	.	"A" „

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

Private A. H. Bowden	.	"A" Company.
„ T. Scott . .	.	"C" „
„ R. C. Treasurer	.	"C" „
„ J. L. Ferguson	.	"E" „
„ J Lyon . .	.	"F" „
„ W. Macdonald	.	"F" „
„ R. MacLeod .	.	"F" „
„ H. Martin .	.	"B" „

The enlistment of men in the Regular Army was encouraged, and during the first two years one joined the Royal Horse Artillery, two the 1st Dragoon Guards, one the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and three the Gordon Highlanders.

INCIDENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

While military efficiency, based in the first instance on discipline, and secondly on practical musketry training, was the supreme consideration, other things calculated to foster *esprit de corps* and maintain the pride and interest of the men in their Battalion, and enlist the interest of the community in its welfare, received their share of attention. "Smartness" in appearance and in the discharge of military duty was inculcated, and it was noticed that in coming to and from parade the men generally carried themselves as soldiers, with their rifles at the slope instead of lounging along with arms at the trail or carried like a bag of golf clubs. They were carefully instructed as to the proper mode of wearing the Highland dress, and took great pains to appear properly turned out. As a Highland regiment, special attention was given to the pipe band, and the pipers with the assistance of the bugles and drums proved

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quite equal to providing the necessary music on the marches. The old Northern air, "Logie o' Buchan," was adapted to the pipes, and adopted as the regimental march, to which the Regiment marched past and marched off from its regimental parades, while it regularly marched in to "O gin I were where Gadie rins." It was endeavoured to further develop the connection of particular companies with special counties and regimental districts in the North, and men connected with these localities were, if they desired, posted as follows:—

Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine .	"A" Company.
Moray, Orkney and Shetland . .	"B" ,,
Sutherland and Caithness . . .	"C" ,,
Perth and Forfar	"D" ,,
Argyll and West of Scotland . .	"E" ,,
Inverness, Nairn, Ross and Cromarty	"F" ,,

When the two additional companies were formed, "F" remained Inverness and Nairn, and "G" became Ross and Cromarty, "H" being the University Company.

Further efforts were made to secure the friendly interest of the Northern County and Clan Societies of the Capital in the Corps, and the Roll of Honorary Members included the following, from whom assistance and encouragement were received:—

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
The Lord Reay.
The Lord Lovat.
The Lord Kinross, Lord-Justice-General of Scotland.
Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. of Menzies.
MacLeod of MacLeod.
Sir Reginald MacLeod (of MacLeod), K.C.B., Under-Secretary for Scotland.
The Right Hon. A. Graham-Murray of Stenton, K.C., M.P., Lord Advocate, subsequently Lord Dunedin and Stenton.
W. E. Mackintosh of Kyllachy (Lord Kyllachy).
M. T. Stormonth Darling of Balvarran (Lord Stormonth Darling).
Sir Lewis M'Iver, Bart., M.P.
Sir A. Oliver Riddell.
Colonel W. Gordon of Threave.

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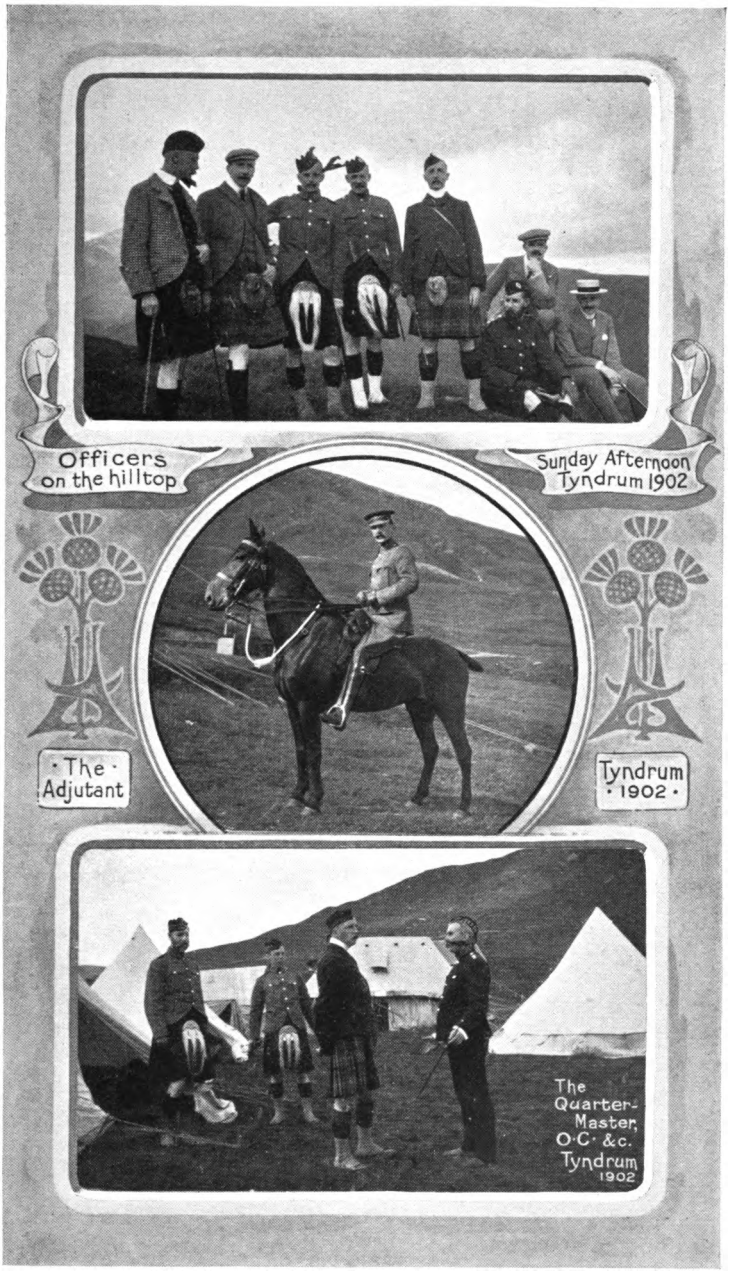

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A. Allan of Aros.
J. S. Callender-Brodie of Idvies.
John Findlay of Aberlour.
David Dundas, Esq., K.C. (Lord Dundas).
C. K. Mackenzie, Esq., K.C. (Lord Mackenzie).
T. Barclay, Esq.
P. W. Campbell, Esq.
C. G. S. Chambers, Esq.
D. S. Rose, Esq.

The spirit which animated all ranks of the Battalion was illustrated by the interest shown in movements for the benefit of the army. Thus, the Commanding Officer had the pleasure of remitting in July 1901 £4 for the Prince Christian Victor Memorial (Cottage Homes), in June 1902 £7, 18s. collected at the Church Parade for the Scottish Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and in 1903 a sum of £21, 7s. 6d. subscribed for the Queen Victoria Memorial School for the Sons of Scottish Soldiers and Sailors.

The social aspect of Volunteering was not overlooked. Battalion concerts, at which no small amount of talent was revealed, were annually held, an occasional assault-at-arms was organised, and the company entertainments afforded pleasant reunions in the winter; while a company march out in the summer generally combined instruction with recreation. A Sergeants' Mess was soon formed, which occupied a vestibule, until at a later period it was possible to assign more comfortable quarters.

The Officers, Staff, and Section Commanders of the Battalion at the commencement of the year 1902 were:—

Hon. Colonel.

Major-General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel .	Col. James Ferguson, 10 Wemyss Place.
Major	J. C. Wardrop, New Club.
Capt. and Adj. .	H. S. Wedderburn, 13 Ravelston Park.
Inst. of Musketry	Capt. A. M. Campbell.
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr.	A. Gordon, Roseisle, Afton Terrace.

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Surg.-Lieut. . .	K. M. Douglas, 19 Chester Street.
,,	J. Mowat, 24 Minto Street.
,,	J. Cumming, 20 Gilmore Place.
Chaplain . . .	Rev. A. Fleming.
Sergt.-Major . .	J. Morrison, 5 Viewforth Square.
Col.-Sergt.-Inst. .	W. Meek, 144 Montgomery Street.
,,	James Mackay, 19 N.-W. Circus Place.
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. . .	R. S. W. Harrower, Harrowden, Corstorphine.
Armr.-Sergt. . .	A. Wilson, 10 Merchiston Bank Gardens.
Col.-Sergt. and O.R. Sergt.	J. M. Mitchell, 12 Queen's Park Avenue.
Sergt.-Drum. . .	R. M'D. Falconer, 21 St. Peter's Place.
Sergt.-Piper . .	D. A. J. Kerr, 241 Causewayside.
Ambulance-Sergt.	W. Kyd-Aitken, 52 George Street.
Sergt. Master Tailor	D. Reid, 3 Heriothill Terrace.
Sergt. Master Cook	J. Renton, 13 Upper Grove Place.

"*A*" *Company.*

Captain . A. A. Gordon, 1 Coates Gardens.
Lieut. . . D. H. Huie, 21 Howard Place.
2nd Lieut. G. F. Deas, 32 Heriot Row.
Col.-Sergt. R. Tod, 19 Comely Bank Street.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. Younger, Viewfield House, Tipperlinn Road.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. G. Black, 14 Viewforth Gardens.
No. 3 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. W. Black, 16 Pitt Street, Portobello.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. T. Alison, 54 Brighton Pl., Portobello.

"*B*" *Company.*

Captain . J. Clark, 10 Drumsheugh Gardens.
Lieut. . . J. C. C. Broun, 25 Royal Circus.
2nd Lieut. J. M. Balfour, 6 Rothesay Terrace.
Col.-Sergt. G. Hume, 5 New Register House.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. J. C. Macdonald, 5 Bellevue Place.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. M'Lean, Moy Cottage, Blackford Avenue.
No. 3 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. W. Ure, 18 Queensferry Street.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. J. Aird, 18 Marchmont Road.

"*C*" *Company.*

Captain . T. G. Clark, 37 Lauder Road.
Lieut. . . A. Taylor, 8 Albany Street.
2nd Lieut. W. E. G. Lawrie, 5 Moray Place.

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Col.-Sergt. T. R. D. Munro, 28 Craighall Road.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. T. Thomson, 5 Springvalley Gardens.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. J. Mitchell, 7 Union Street.
No. 3 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. C. Hobson, 8 Edina Place.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. D. H. Crichton, 43 Bangor Road, Leith.

"*D*" *Company.*

Captain . A. S. Blair, 36 India Street.
2nd Lieut. J. Collow Campbell, 10 St. Vincent Street.
" D. H. C. Campbell, 25 Moray Place.
Col.-Sergt. W. J. Balderston, 39 Comely Bank Street.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. R. Gibson, 90 Comely Bank Avenue.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. W. Clark, 6 Heriot Mount.
No. 3 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. R. Bathgate, 61 Calton Road.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. G. Hossack, 5 Westfield Road.

"*E*" *Company.*

Captain . A. M. Campbell, 24 Inverleith Gardens.
Lieut. . . A. M. Gregorson, 5 Inverleith Row.
2nd Lieut. R. H. F. Moncreiff, 8 Magdala Place.
Col.-Sergt. J. Ritchie, 35 Sciennes Road.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. Campbell, 24 Inverleith Gardens.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. J. Young, 3 Ferguson Place, Duddingston.
No. 3 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. Miller, 14 Esplanade Terrace, Portobello.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. T. H. Ferguson, 13 Scotland Street.

"*F*" *Company.*

Captain . N. D. Macdonald, 15 Abercromby Place.
Lieut. . . E. Mitchell-Innes, 39 Inverleith Place.
" J. S. T. Cameron, 41 Castle Street.
Col.-Sergt. W. C. Minty, 103 Gilmore Place.
No. 1 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. J. Gartley, 94 Temple Park Crescent.
No. 2 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. A. Robertson, 35 W. Preston Street.
No. 3 *Sec. Com*—Sergt. G. S. P. Strachan, 68 Queen Street.
No. 4 *Sec. Com.*—Sergt. G. Mowat, 44 Brier Park Terrace.

The Battalion paraded on 14th December 1901 in the Corn Exchange for its first Presentation of Prizes by

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Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Scottish District. Addressing the Battalion, the General said :—

"From the description of Colonel Ferguson, I am disposed to think that you will agree with me that this Battalion is a very fine one. He has described it as the youngest child of a very large family. I think you will agree with me that it is a very fine and promising child. The figures which have been quoted as to its growth and accomplishments reflect credit upon the Commanding Officer and upon all ranks and grades within its membership. The Commanding Officer has pointed out three things to which he has invited you closely to devote your attention. Firstly he quoted discipline, secondly he quoted musketry, and in the third place he mentioned *esprit de corps.* They are all three points which are very worthy of your closest attention. If I might venture to add a fourth, I would add the necessity of fitting yourselves as good marchers, because, though it is a very good thing to be able to shoot, there is not very much use in a man being so flat-footed that he cannot march to the place from which he can shoot best. Therefore, I would urge you to pay particular regard to your physical training, to keep your muscles and your wind in order, so that, if ever you are called upon, you may be able at least to equal that great feat which has just been performed, as related in to-day's paper, by a battalion of Scotsmen under General Bruce Hamilton—51 miles in twenty-four hours. That is very good work. That could not have been done unless the men had been in good, hard, physical training. As regards the various figures quoted by the Commanding Officer, I beg to offer you my best congratulations. You are a very fine-looking battalion. You are a credit to yourselves, and I always take a particular pride in looking round at you if I meet any of you in the street. I never see any of you mis-

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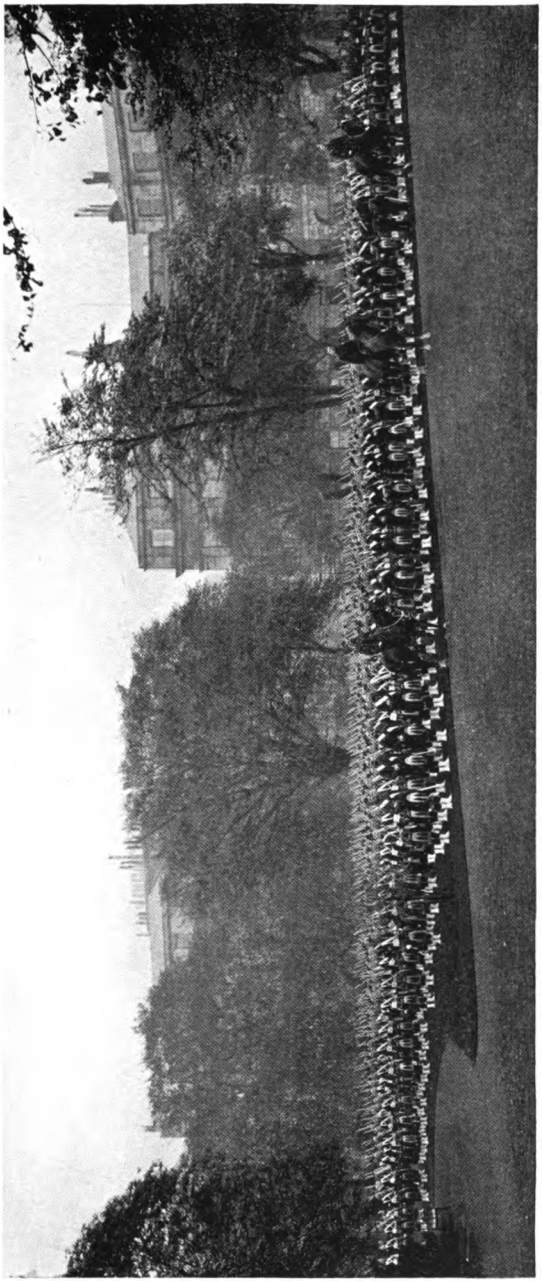

THE BATTALION IN COLUMN, JUNE 1902.

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behaving or doing anything discreditable to the uniform you wear. I hope you will always remember whose subjects you are, and remember the words of your Commanding Officer—to maintain, off parade as well as on parade, the *esprit de corps* of this very fine Battalion. I shall now proceed to present the prizes, and on that matter, while congratulating those who have won the prizes, I would say a word to those who have not been so successful. Because you have not won prizes this time, do not be down-hearted; stick to it; persevere, and hope for better luck next time."

The General afterwards visited the Headquarters, where tea was provided in the officers' room, and saw an exhibition of bayonet exercise, physical drill, etc., by squads of the Battalion.

In December Captains J. Clark and A. M. Campbell were attached for a month's instruction to the Details, Royal Highlanders, at Edinburgh Castle, and Captain Campbell continued to serve with the Regular troops for about six months.

In January Second Lieutenant W. E. G. Lawrie was gazetted to the Battalion; and in March Lieutenant Broun was granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the army while serving in South Africa. In February Colour-Sergeant James Mackay, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, was transferred to the Permanent Staff. On 2nd May Lieutenant Deas was attached to the Depôt, Royal Scots.

The Battalion was inspected by Colonel Broadwood, Commanding First Regimental District, in the King's Park on 21st June, and afterwards marched to the Moray Place Gardens, where, by the courtesy of the proprietors, it was photographed, and South African medals were presented by the Commanding Officer to Sergeant-Major Morrison and Colour-Sergeant Mackay. The total on parade was 553, forty being on service in South Africa.

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Application was at this time made for permission to adopt a service dress, consisting of a khaki jacket and khaki spats, to be worn with the kilt, and, upon a guarantee by the Commanding Officer that a certain amount of his Special Fund would be left in Bank till the original cost of uniform was defrayed, the authority was given, and the service uniform supplied before the Battalion went into camp.

TYNDRUM CAMP.

The Battalion went into camp for the first time at Tyndrum, in the Perthshire Highlands, as part of the 1st Lothian Brigade, under command of Colonel Broadwood. It paraded at the regimental Headquarters on Saturday, 19th July, at 8.45 A.M., and proceeded by rail to Tyndrum Station, from which it marched into the camp, which had been pitched, in strict accordance with the rules laid down in the "Instructions for Encampments," by an advance party under command of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Gordon. The other battalions of the Brigade were the 4th V.B.R.S., who lay beside the Highlanders, and a battalion of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, whose camp was pitched a little down the valley of Strath Fillan. The strength of the Battalion actually in camp at Tyndrum was 459, but thirteen non-commissioned officers and men who could not attend at that time had been attached to the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Aldershot,—the total attendance at camp being 76 per cent. of the strength at home.

The training carried out during the week was thoroughly practical and most interesting, the ground available being spacious and very varied. In addition to the duties carried out on the regimental parade, the Battalion on the Monday practised the assault of a mountain position. On the Tuesday it carried out an outpost exercise in the vicinity of Crianlarich, on hill, wooded, and cultivated

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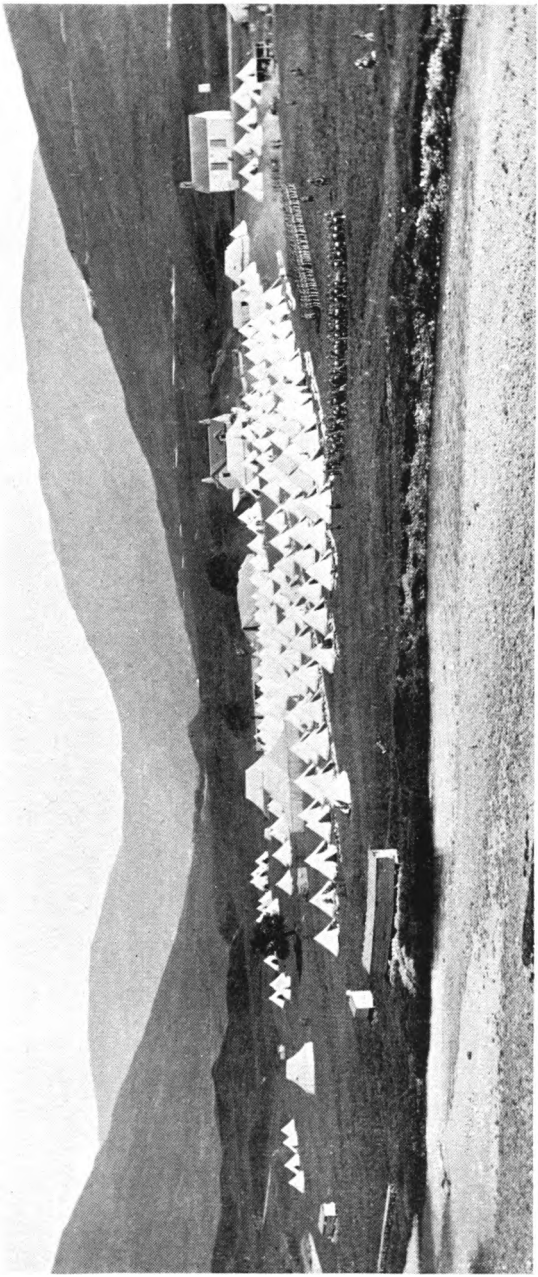

THE CAMP, TYNDRUM.

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ground containing road, river, and railway features. On the Wednesday a very good attack was done over the hummocky and broken ground between the Oban and Callander line and the high road, which offered great facilities for defensive positions and excellent opportunities for instruction, the main feature of the operations being the forcing of the passage of a river. On the Thursday, with the rest of the Brigade, under Colonel Broadwood, it took part in a march to a point of concentration, and in subsequent operations of the nature of an advance along Glenlochy, the great glen leading from Tyndrum towards Dalmally. On the Friday, when the Brigade was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, it formed part of an attacking force which advanced from Crianlarich on a strong position east of Tyndrum. At the close of the manœuvres the General inspected the camp, and the opinion formed by him of the work of the Regiment was evidenced by his selection of it a few months later to form the Volunteer Battalion of one of the two mixed Army Corps Brigades. Regimental Sports were held in the afternoon, and the Battalion returned to Edinburgh on the Saturday.

The Commanding Officer was specially pleased with the intelligent interest he observed in the field work, with the silence in the lines at night, and with the general order and cleanliness of the camp. He was also pleased to observe—what is a significant test of a well-disciplined regiment—general steadiness, quietness, and order on the railway journeys.

All members of the Corps look back on the week at Tyndrum, favoured, as they were, with perfect Highland weather, with great pleasure; and it was a pleasant spectacle to see large numbers of the men, after an arduous morning's work on the hills, going out in their red coats to climb Ben More, or explore the glens in the wilder regions celebrated in the Gaelic verse of Donacha Ban.

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The Battalion Orders of 11th August conveyed the following expressions of opinion by the Inspecting General and Regular officer in command:—

"The Brigadier has expressed himself to all who were under his command, stating that the result has been most gratifying in every way. The General Officer Commanding has also intimated that the arrangements for accommodating and feeding the men were completely satisfactory, and reflect credit on the officers to whom the detail was delegated. The following observations of the General Officer Commanding appear to have special reference to the duties falling upon the Highlanders in the tactical exercise of the 25th: 'The defensive position was a strong, natural position, impregnable, in my opinion, until the flanks were turned, and the limited boundaries rendered necessary by local conditions prohibited this. There was therefore no alternative but a frontal attack, which was intelligently and boldly delivered. There was practically not much ground over which the attackers had to advance that was not exposed to fire from one part of the defence or the other, but the attackers took all possible advantage of such cover as offered. The fire discipline was good. When the firing line was checked, the supports and reserves were well handled, and available when wanted.' The Commanding Officer has also learned with pleasure that the detachment of the Battalion attached to the 1st Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Aldershot won the good opinion of the Commanding Officer of that battalion, and were complimented upon the cleanliness and order of their portion of the lines."

A detachment of the Battalion, under command of Captain A. A. Gordon, attended in London and took part in the procession on the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.; and a very interesting incident was the attendance of another detachment at Aberdeen on

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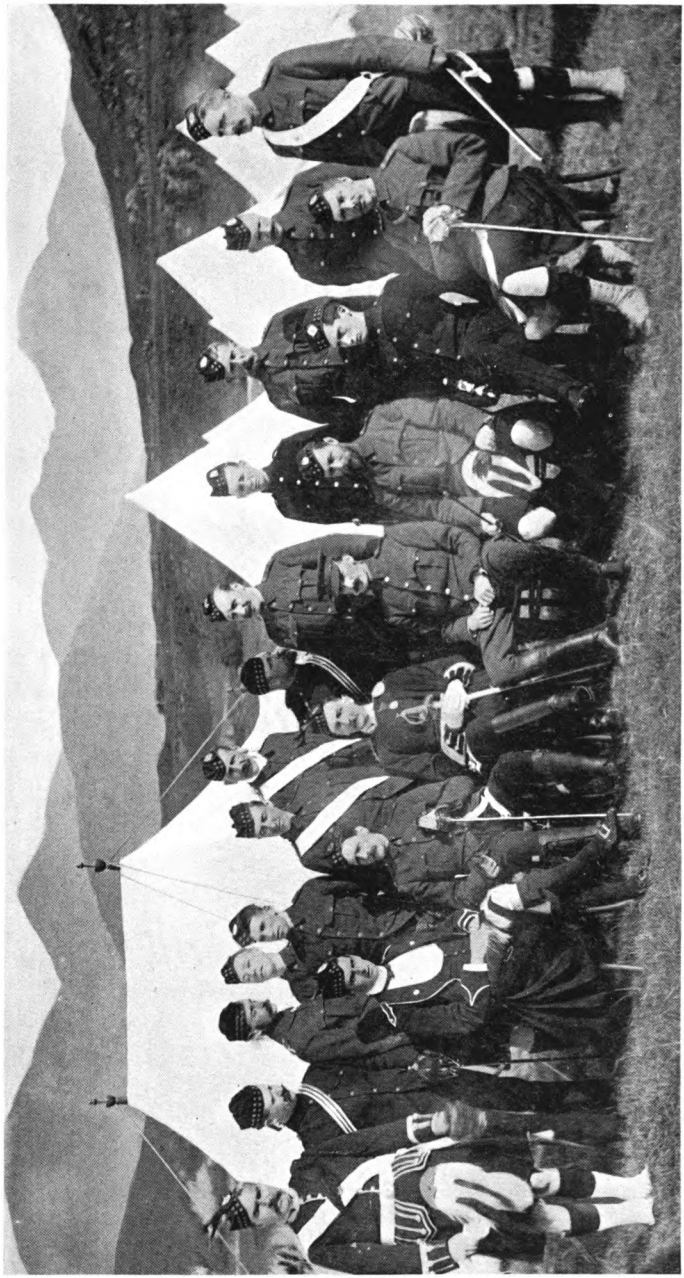

THE OFFICERS, TYNDRUM.

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the occasion of the opening of the Gordon Highlanders Institute by Field-Marshal Sir George White, when they were for the first time seen by their Honorary Colonel, Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, an old Gordon Highlander, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal was presented by Sir George White to Sergeant-Major James Morrison for conspicuous bravery at Elandslaagte. Another of the Instructors—Colour-Sergeant James Mackay, from the same regiment—had already received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at Dargai, and held the South African medal with five clasps. The Battalion, as Highlanders, had had specially close relations with the Gordon Highlanders—in which their Honorary Colonel was born and had served, in a Volunteer battalion of which their Commanding Officer had learned all his experience, to which their Adjutant and most of the Permanent Staff belonged, and with which their senior Captain was closely connected. To the advice and assistance received from several officers of that regiment was largely attributable the practical and successful character of the arrangements made at the outset for the organisation and equipment of the Battalion.

In September Second Lieutenant D. H. C. Campbell was attached to the Depôt, Royal Scots; in October Lieutenant A. Taylor resigned his commission on departure to South America; and early in November James Campbell Henderson Hamilton was gazetted Second Lieutenant.

The strength of the Corps at the close of the Volunteer year on 31st October was 681, of whom 669 were efficient, the increase during the year, in spite of the more stringent Volunteer Regulations and the exaggerated apprehensions as to their effect, having been 137, and the decrease 47, there being only 3 men under eighteen, 157 under twenty, and 19 over forty, and about 200 being between the ages of twenty and thirty. The Musketry Return showed 527 trained men classified, of whom 278 were

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marksmen and 79 recruits. The figure of merit for the trained men was 68·8, and that of the recruits 125·3. The General Officer Commanding's comment was: "Results good; a distinct improvement on last year." For trained men the Battalion stood fourteenth in Scotland, second in the Regimental District, and first in the city of Edinburgh; and for recruits it occupied the second place in Scotland, with 97·4 of first-class shots.

Upon the Annual Inspection Report on the Battalion General Sir Archibald Hunter observed:—

"I agree with Colonel Broadwood, 'It is an excellent Corps, well commanded.' The Commanding Officer sets the tone to his Regiment. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his Highlanders, anxiously concerned that his Regiment should be *nulli secundus*, and determined that no effort or forethought of his shall be wanting to make his Regiment efficient as a good fighting unit. In these endeavours he has the enthusiastic backing of his Regiment, and where such good feeling and unanimity prevail in a regiment success must result. I have seen this Regiment in camp and at work along the hillside. One soldier cannot pay to other soldiers a greater compliment than to say he would cheerfully go fighting with them, and be satisfied all the while he would be safe. Humanly speaking, that is my feeling towards the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots. I am a firm believer in Volunteers of the British race when they are composed, as these Highlanders are, of the flower of the manhood and intelligence of the King's subjects in Scotland."

On 17th November the prizes for the past year were presented by the Honorary Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton. The Battalion paraded in the Waverley Market, "F" Company forming a Guard of Honour, the platform being occupied by a large company of guests, and the large hall outwith the space reserved

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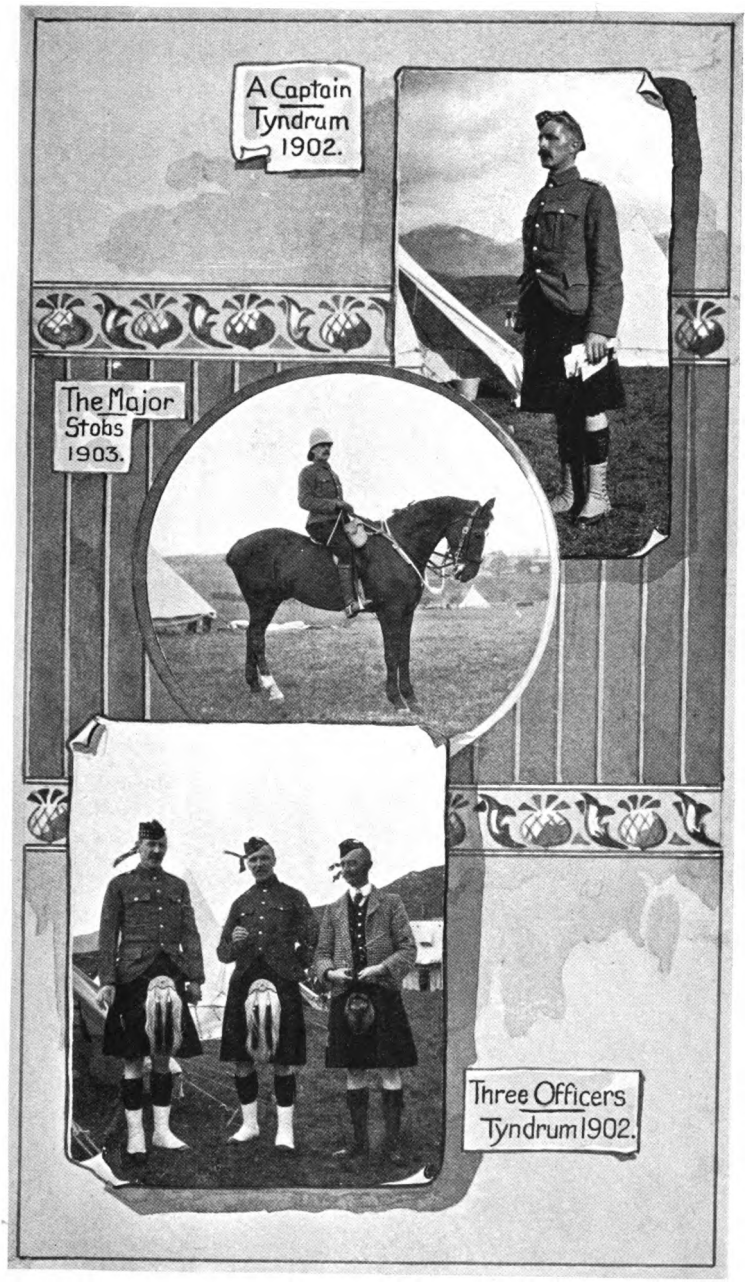

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for the Regiment being crowded. The Battalion was drawn up in two lines, and General Sir Archibald Hunter, on arriving first, was received with a general salute. On General Sir Ian Hamilton entering later the Battalion again saluted, and he inspected it before proceeding to the platform. The following account of the proceedings appeared in the Press:—

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON IN EDINBURGH.

"Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O., Military Secretary at the War Office, was last night present at the Annual Presentation of Prizes to the 9th (Highland) Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots, of which he is Honorary Colonel. The ceremony, which took place in the Waverley Market, excited great public interest, and not only was the reserved accommodation fully occupied, but the galleries, open to the public, were crowded by spectators. Among those on the platform were: Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland; Colonel Grove, C.B., Chief Staff Officer; Major King, D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp; Captain Mackenzie Stuart, District Inspector of Musketry; Colonel Blackett, R.A.; Major Inglis, R.A.; Colonel Gordon Duff, 1st Black Watch; Colonel M'Bean, 1st Gordon Highlanders; General Allan; Colonel Hallewell, C.M.G., Royal Scots; Colonel Cranston; Colonel Douglas Elliot; Colonel Sir John M. Clark; and representatives of the 17th Lancers, the Black Watch, and other Regular and Volunteer corps in the district. General Hamilton, who was accompanied by Colonel Ferguson, commanding the 9th Battalion, was received with a general salute. Thereafter, he made a careful inspection of the men.

"Colonel Ferguson said the Battalion felt it a very high honour indeed to have as their Honorary Colonel a British General, born and bred in a well-known Highland

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Regiment, who had done so much for the musketry of the army, and who had rendered such distinguished services to his country in the field. (Cheers.) Perhaps he might be allowed to tell the Battalion what he recently heard Sir George White say publicly at Aberdeen—that at the battle of Elandslaagte General Hamilton both planned and personally led the infantry attack, and that at a most critical moment in that action it was his personal leadership and example that animated his troops and carried them on to victory. (Cheers.) Sir Ian Hamilton would have been present at the Battalion's Presentation of Prizes last year had his services not again been required in South Africa, but the delay had not been to his or their disadvantage, for he now saw a bigger and a better battalion than he would have done a year ago. The year had been one of steady and substantial progress for the Battalion. Last year it had a full strength of 602; now its strength was 681, of whom 669 were efficient. This year the figure of merit had improved from 63·5 to 68·8; the percentage of marksmen was 52·7; and the figure of merit of the recruits was 125·3, as against 119 a year ago. In view of the remarks of General Hunter last year, great attention had been paid to physical training, and the Corps had been provided with a suitable rifle range. The attendance at camp was equal to 76 per cent. of its strength at the time, and he was sure every officer and man looked back on his experience at Tyndrum with the greatest pleasure. He thanked the employers who had given their men facilities for attending, and also those Highland Clan Societies which had presented the Battalion with cups and prizes. The desire of the officers was to make that Battalion, to those who came from the Highland districts, what the London Scottish was to Scotsmen who were resident in London. He thanked the officers at Glencorse Depôt, and also the officers of the Gordon Highlanders, for much advice and assistance they had given him at

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the start of the Battalion. The Corps had had forty-five men serving in South Africa, and sent seven men to the Regular Army. One of their officers, Lieutenant Broun, had the interesting experience of spending the last night of the war in the Head Government Laager of the Transvaal, having been the bearer of the last flag of truce which was sent out from the British lines. The Battalion was only two years and four months old, but he hoped they had set up an ideal of intelligent discipline and efficiency with the rifle, and he hoped that they had already laid the foundations of a not unworthy companionship with their comrades of the senior Volunteer battalions of the City and district. He hoped, too, that in their own sphere they would always bear in mind those traditions that were associated with the Highlanders of all branches of the King's service. (Cheers.)

General Hamilton and the Royal Scots.

"Sir Ian Hamilton said, when he heard that the late Chief of the Staff of the Natal Army and of the garrison of Ladysmith was to honour them that night with his presence, he felt as anxious as Colonel Ferguson, or any of his men, that the Regiment should make a good appearance. If any man knew how to gauge the work of soldiers, it was he whom Sir George White selected to lead that daring attack on Gun Hill, Ladysmith, which cast the first gleam of light athwart the gloom of what had been up to then a passive defence. They felt after that that anyway they would not be shot sitting. (Hear, hear.) Now that he had seen the Regiment, he could not but hope he would endorse his opinion that with the men he saw before him, General Hunter would be ready to try again that same sortie which was so successful at Ladysmith. (Cheers.) He was very pleased with what he had seen of the men's steadiness in the ranks and their handling of their arms. What he had heard about the shooting was most encouraging. The late war had

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brought into prominence, and rightly so, the great importance of shooting at a moving object or a disappearing target, and of snap-shooting. But there were some who went further and minimised the importance of the steady firing at the target. He thought they were wrong. There was no better proof of what he said than the fact that at most of the Dutch farms they came to in the Transvaal they found these same bull's-eye targets, at which the practical Dutch farmers used to practise as much as we did. He wished to congratulate the Battalion on its association with a regiment which he knew in South Africa—that fine old regiment, The Royal Scots. (Cheers.) He would like to tell them one reason why he greatly respected that regiment. After Belfast, General Buller—(cheers)—took his force into the mountains against Lydenburg. When he got within two marches of that place General Botha, in front of him, took up such a formidable position that General Buller did not feel justified in assaulting it. Word was sent back to Belfast, where he (General Hamilton) happened to be in advance of his large force, and he was ordered to improvise a small column to move by another road to join General Buller's flank. It consisted of the Gordons, the Royal Irish, the Royal Scots, and the 20th Field Battery, with thirty-seven mounted men of the C.I.V. They moved out so as to get on Botha's flank, and force him to retire. After many adventures, they got one day, after a long march and some fighting, to a point from which they could fairly hope next day to cut Botha off from Lydenburg. Unfortunately, between them and the valley they would have to reach was a very formidable pass, which reminded him of the Khyber, and where 200 or 300 men could have delayed them for twenty-four hours. They had been at it all day, it was dusk, and he did not like to ask any regiment to push forward. But the half battalion of the Royal Scots volunteered to make, as soon as it became dark, a night march of seven miles

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up the precipices and get hold of the pass, so that next morning the advance of the rest of the force would not be delayed. He allowed them to go, and they succeeded in their object. General Botha heard of it before daylight and fell back to and beyond Lydenburg. He thought such a performance—to go marching on after a long day, in the dark, and in the close vicinity of a largely superior force of the enemy—was even more creditable than taking part in a desperate fight. (Cheers.) He desired to make a personal explanation. That night, for the second time, some allusion had been made to his having been entirely responsible for the battle of Elandslaagte. General French was there, the senior officer, and nothing could divest him of the entire responsibility. What happened was that General French was good enough, seeing it was going to be mainly an infantry fight, to ask him how he would propose to make the infantry attack. He told him, and General French kindly approved of his plan. That was the whole story.

"General Hunter said that when he saw that General Sir Ian Hamilton was coming there that night, he wrote him a little note to the effect that if he was not satisfied with what he saw of that Battalion he was quite prepared to eat his hat. Now, there was his hat; and he was very glad that General Hamilton had endorsed the opinion that he had formed of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of that Battalion. He had seen it work over rough ground, and he was quite prepared from what he had seen to accept Sir Ian Hamilton's challenge, and to tell him that he was prepared to stake his life and risk his neck in defence of the country at the head of such men as formed that Battalion. (Cheers.)

"General Hamilton thereafter presented South African medals to twelve members of the Regiment, and handed the various cups and trophies to the winners of the year.

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"Colonel Hallewell, in the absence of Colonel Broadwood, moved a vote of thanks to Sir Ian Hamilton, and took occasion to thank him for his reference to the work of the Royal Scots.

"General Hamilton thereafter visited the Battalion Headquarters in Wemyss Place."

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CHAPTER V.

1903.

IN the early part of the winter of 1903-04 it was intimated to the Commanding Officer that the General Commanding in Scotland had selected the Battalion for inclusion in one of the two Army Corps Brigades, composed of one Regular, two Militia, and one Volunteer battalion. The honour was high and the opportunity great, but the responsibility and difficulty to be faced were also serious. The fixed allowances given for camp were 2s. 6d. per head in the case of battalions attending for one week a Brigade or Battalion camp, and 5s. per head in the case of those attending for a fortnight as part of an Army Corps Brigade. The former rate of allowance was with judicious management sufficient to defray the cost of camp for the period for which it was given, but left no margin for payment of the non-commissioned officers and men. The higher rate enabled substantial daily pay to be given, and in some battalions this was done at a high rate. The condition was however attached to its receipt that the Battalion should have continuously in camp for a full fortnight half the full strength of a Regular battalion on war establishment, and this involved an attendance of slightly over 500 of all ranks. It was obvious that to obtain this attendance was a severe strain on a corps the full strength of which was under 700, and which had had a large percentage in camp the previous year, many of whom would have a difficulty in obtaining leave from their employers two years in succession. The avocations of the

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men of the Highlanders were also generally such that they had more difficulty in being away from civil employment for a fortnight than battalions recruited mainly from the artisan classes in such places as Leith or Dundee.

It was however decided, after consultation with the Officer Commanding the Regimental District and explanation as to the financial position, that the Battalion should do its best to answer the call made upon it, and by a courageous endeavour to fulfil the conditions at least prove itself worthy of the distinction conferred. Intimation was made that it had been chosen to form along with the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch), and the 3rd Battalion The Royal Scots, and the 3rd Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers (the Lothian and Dumfriesshire Militia regiments), the 31st Brigade, forming part of the 16th Division and the Sixth (Scottish) Army Corps, and that it would go under canvas for a fortnight in July with the rest of the Brigade on the new military training ground at Stobs. It was specially notified that the higher scale of allowances could only be secured if the necessary strength was in camp for the full period; that in event of the higher scale of allowances being received a payment would be made to each man attending and earning the allowance for the Battalion at certain specified rates; but that it must be distinctly understood that these payments could not be guaranteed unless the necessary strength was in camp for the prescribed period, and that an attendance of slightly over 500 of all ranks was required.

The training throughout the winter and spring proceeded on the lines of the previous year, but a set of gymnastic apparatus had been provided, and a regular gymnastic class was carried on. Battalion lectures to officers and non-commissioned officers were given by Captain A. S. Blair, who had recently returned from Hythe, where he passed with credit; by Captain Neish, Gordon Highlanders; and by Major Burton, The Black Watch. Company lectures were also given by the officers of each

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company, and Morris Tube practice and competitions were constantly carried on during the winter. The Monthly Battalion Parades included a time march, and every encouragement was afforded to the initiative of the company officers.

Early in the year official sanction was received for the adoption of the feather bonnet with white heckle as the full-dress headgear of the officers of the Battalion, and the blackcock tails previously worn were discontinued for all ranks, the Gordon Highlanders' pattern of bonnet, with the substitution of the regimental badge, being selected.

Special attention was ordered to be paid to musketry, and the Battalion was at once trained in the new course then issued. In November Second Lieutenants Deas and Collow Campbell had been promoted to Lieutenant. In February C. T. F. Pearson was gazetted as Second Lieutenant, and in March and April Lieutenants Cameron and Broun attended a musketry course at Hythe, and Second Lieutenants the Hon. J. M. Balfour, who had previously been attached for a fortnight to the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, and J. C. H. Hamilton were attached to the Depôt, Royal Scots.

The Battalion paraded on 11th and 13th May to line the streets on the occasion of the first State visit of their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra to their Scottish capital. On the 11th, when only the local Volunteer Force paraded along with the Regular troops, it occupied the last section in the Dalkeith Road, Newington, of the route to Dalkeith which was lined by troops; on the 12th several of the officers were presented at the Royal levee at Holyrood; and on the 13th the Battalion lined the Waverley Bridge from the access to the station on their Majesties' arrival in the morning, and in the afternoon the section of the route of the procession in Princes Street from the Waverley Bridge to Frederick Street. An interesting feature of the occasion was that

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the Corps was enabled to extend its hospitality to the 7th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders from Shetland, for whom sleeping accommodation was provided in the drill hall, and to the Marquis of Breadalbane's 5th (Perthshire Highland) Volunteer Battalion of the Black Watch, at whose disposal the Headquarters were placed for rest and refreshment between their release from duty and their departure in the evening. The Battalion Orders of 16th May contained the following :—

"The Commanding Officer has pleasure in communicating the following extracts from the Scottish District Orders to the Battalion—

Scottish District Order No. 11, *dated* 15/5/03.

'The General Officer Commanding publishes with great satisfaction the following letter he has received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Scotland—

"Dalkeith House,
"Dalkeith, 15/5/03.

"Dear Sir Archibald Hunter,—By command of the King, I write to express His Majesty's entire satisfaction with the military arrangements which have been planned and carried out under your orders during the stay of their Majesties in Scotland. The King marked with pleasure the appearance and steadiness under arms of the officers and men of his sea and land forces who have furnished the Escorts and the Guards of Honour, or who have lined the streets during the period of His Majesty's first official visit to Scotland since accession to the Throne. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to their Majesties the King and Queen to have been received under arms not only by some of the most notable Scottish regiments but also by troops from such distant parts of the Kingdom as the Highlands, the Hebrides, and the Shetland Islands, and he is glad to

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have seen so many representative detachments of Scottish Horse and Foot. The visit to the Castle gave especial pleasure to their Majesties, and the King was glad to see so many of the veteran officers and men assembled on so interesting an occasion. His Majesty recognises with appreciation the extensive measures taken by you in conjunction with municipal authorities for guarding the various lines of route travelled by their Majesties.

"I am, faithfully yours,
"BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH."

"*To Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O.,*
"*Commanding the Forces in Scotland.*"

Scottish District Order No. 12, *dated* 15/5/03.

'His Majesty the King commanded the General Officer commanding Scottish District at Dalkeith Railway Station, prior to His Majesty's departure this morning, to communicate to all Commanding Officers in Scotland the King's personal expression of satisfaction with the bearing under arms, the general appearance of smartness, and good physique of his armed forces in Scotland. The King included in his gracious words of praise every branch and every rank of his services by sea and land.

'The Commanding Officer desires to record his own satisfaction with the attendance and appearance of the Battalion on 13th May. He observed with pleasure the neatness with which the greatcoats had been rolled and put on on so short notice, the quietness and absence of fussiness in movement, and the steadiness and soldierly bearing of the men in the ranks. He is confident that the habit of doing all duties as carefully and thoroughly as possible will go far to enable the Corps to attain a good standard of efficiency in the field, and adapt itself readily and quickly to whatever service may be required.'"

In June Lieutenant J. C. C. Broun was appointed

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Instructor of Musketry in succession to Captain A. M. Campbell. Acting Chaplain the Rev. A. Fleming resigned his appointment on leaving Edinburgh for St. Columba's Church, London, where he became Chaplain to the London Scottish, and the Rev. D. Campbell was gazetted in his place. The Regiment attended Divine Service in the end of June in his church at Morningside, and received with great regret when in camp at Stobs the news of his unexpected death. He was succeeded in the following September by the Rev. W. B. Stevenson.

In view of the coming camp at Stobs the Battalion was now provided with leather service sporrans for wear in camp instead of the white and black tasselled full-dress sporran. These were paid for out of the Commanding Officer's Special Fund, and were most favourably commented on by the officers both of the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders and by General Sir Archibald Hunter. Khaki helmets were also provided for wear in sunny weather, and on showing a photograph of men wearing them to Lord Archibald Campbell, whose knowledge of Highland dress is second to none, the Commanding Officer was told by him that they were more like the old Highland steel headpiece than anything he had seen.

The Battalion was inspected by Colonel Broadwood, who was received in line, on 20th June, the total strength on parade being 633. In July Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Meek was discharged on pension, and Colour-Sergeant Duncan, Gordon Highlanders, transferred to the Battalion.

The Battalion proceeded to Stobs on 19th July, and encamped beside the Black Watch on the high ground west of Stobs Station, the Militia battalions being more to the west. The camp had been laid out with great care, and, fortunately, the discomfort caused by a succession of wet days was thus minimised as far as possible. The first week was devoted to tactical exercises under its own

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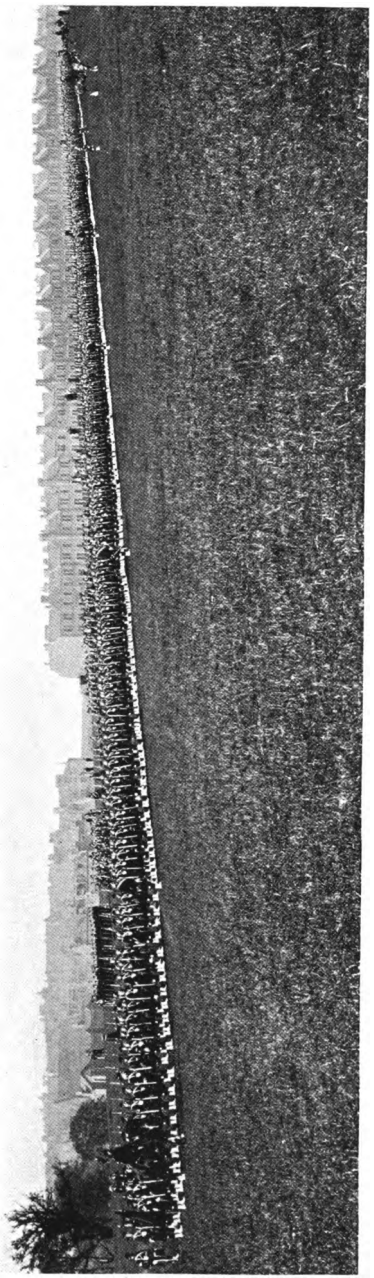

THE BATTALION IN LINE, 1903.

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officers, and to one Brigade drill under Colonel Broadwood, Commanding the 31st Brigade. Owing to the large number in camp—over 11,000 on a manœuvring area of about 4000 acres—careful arrangements had to be made for the allocation of the ground; but it afforded excellent opportunities for exercises of a varied nature, and officers and non-commissioned officers soon became acquainted with its principal features. The operations illustrated the attack of a position, the forcing of the passages of a river and a railway, and the occupation of outpost lines. On one day, when the local ground was otherwise occupied, an interesting exercise was carried out, additional facilities for moving over a large extent of country having been kindly granted by a neighbouring proprietor. Each company was despatched on a different route in various directions from the camp, some on high roads and some on hill paths, with orders to make a complete reconnaissance of the routes, reporting on the defensive positions, the nature of the roads, and the supplies available, including cattle, crops, etc.; and very good and detailed reports were received. The early part of the second week was to have been devoted to Brigade movements, but, though one good exercise was carried out along with the Black Watch, the continued bad weather very much interfered with this part of the proceedings. The training ended with extensive operations under the General Officer Commanding in Scotland, consisting of an attack by four brigades on a strong position on Penchrise Pen, held by the 33rd Brigade under Colonel Forbes-Macbean. The 31st Brigade formed the Reserve Brigade, and in the afternoon the Black Watch and Highlanders, Royal Scots, were brought up in rear of the right attack, the chief feature of the operation being the passage of the two battalions in single file at intervals over very exposed ground, without their being discovered by the defending force. In the evening an armistice was ordered for a couple of hours, and, as it was getting

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dark, the two battalions of Highlanders received an order to make a forced march under cover round the rear of the attacking force to the extreme left, where they joined the two Militia battalions of the Brigade. The Brigade was then ordered to advance after dark in column of double companies, two battalions in front, in complete silence, and not returning fire, and carry by assault the trench on the right of the defenders' position.

In his observations on the manœuvres, the General Officer Commanding, after referring to a repulsed attack on the right and a holding attack in the centre, said :—

"(*C*) Attack on defenders' right flank, (*a*) and (*b*), served the purpose of distracting attention of three-fourths of defenders, whereby 31st Brigade appeared to rise in silence from the ground 150 yards distant at the outside from their objective. Severe punishment would undoubtedly have been the fate of this attack, particularly to the leading troops from the fire of the right company, 4th Scottish Rifles, but, in view of the facts that the 31st Brigade had been specially reserved and husbanded all day for this possible contingency, that their attack was developed to close quarters before discovery was possible, that they overwhelmed in numbers by twenty to one (and more) any opposition that could be offered in the available time, and that the flank trench, once taken, more or less enfiladed or took in reverse the right of the defence, the assault of the 31st Brigade is held to be successful."

On their return to camp in the early hours of the morning, the Highlanders received a message that the General Officer Commanding was much pleased with the work of the 31st Brigade, and would inspect them at Winnington Rigg at 7 A.M. The General, after dismissing the Black Watch and inspecting the Militia battalions, made a careful inspection of the Battalion, several of the company officers being called out to drill it. He ex-

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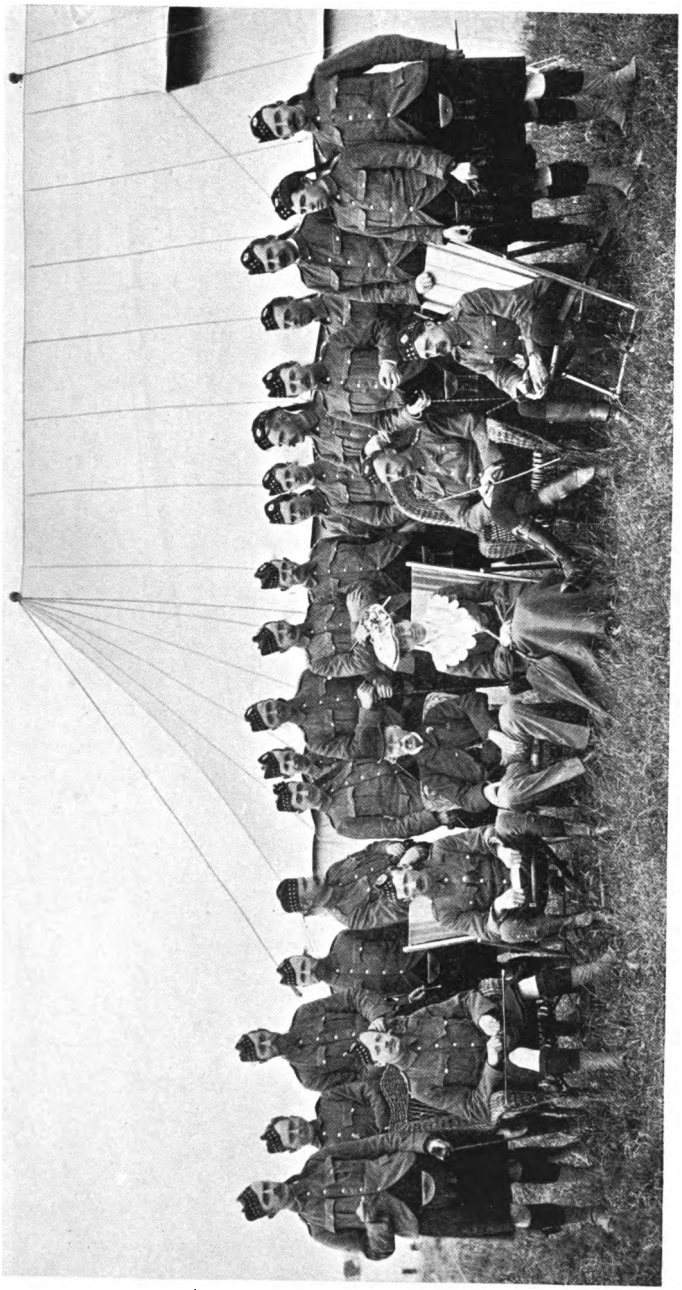

THE OFFICERS, STOBS CAMP, 1903.

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pressed himself as much pleased, and rode back with it to camp.

In the afternoon Battalion Sports were held, of which the most interesting incident was a tug-of-war open only to the kilted battalions, the Black Watch and the Gordons (Regulars), and the Liverpool Scottish and the Highlanders, Royal Scots (Volunteers). The Gordons beat the Liverpool Scottish and the Black Watch the Royal Scots, and in the final the Gordons were successful.

The Battalion left for Edinburgh on the 1st August, officers and men having thoroughly enjoyed the fortnight's work. A special feature of their sojourn had been the cordial welcome and kindly help they received from the two Regular Highland regiments. When the Battalion arrived a party of the Gordon Highlanders, who were quartered at the other end of the camp, were at the Station to assist them in unloading, and on departure Colonel Duff sent over a party of the Black Watch to strike the tents and assist in packing up. From the point of view of military efficiency, the Battalion gained much from being brigaded and closely associated with a distinguished Regular regiment. The effect of the example was noticeable on the first formal parade, and much was learned from the companionship in camp and at manœuvre.

The attendance at Stobs failed to reach the figure of 505 necessary to qualify for the higher allowances; the higher rates were not received, and it was impossible, therefore, to issue the allowances which it had been intimated would be given if the larger grants were received. The attendance was nevertheless creditable to the Battalion, for it was over 50 per cent. of the actual strength throughout. The training was a real training, for the attendance in all the companies was good, and enabled them to be kept intact under their own officers, while every officer except one, unavoidably absent on medical certificate, was present in camp. The Command-

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ng Officer noted with pleasure the intelligent interest taken by all ranks in the field work, and the general cleanliness and cheerfulness of the camp under adverse weather conditions, and was proud to convey to the Battalion the message of the Brigadier on their departure, that their work had been good, and their conduct an example. The total number who attended camp for at least a week, either with the Regiment at Stobs or attached to other units or at Hythe, was 467, or 66 per cent. of the strength. The claim sent in for camp allowances at the higher rates amounted to £1716. It came back with £1029 disallowed on the ground that there were only two camps known to the Regulations, one being an Army Corps Brigade camp for a fortnight, of at least 505, at 5s. per head, and the other a Brigade or Battalion camp for one week at 2s. 6d. per head, and that every case must be under one or the other. This would have resulted in a serious loss, but ultimately, on the representations of the General Officer Commanding, the War Office treated the matter as a special case, and issued a 2s. 6d. allowance for the second week, which just about enabled the expenses to be defrayed.

On return to Edinburgh orders were issued for a parade of the local Volunteers for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. Owing to heavy rain the parade was countermanded in the afternoon. To the Highlanders it was a special disappointment, for not only did the weather clear up to a beautiful evening, but their Honorary Colonel, General Sir Ian Hamilton, had arranged to come and ride past at their head.

In September Surgeon-Lieutenants Douglas, Mowat, and Cumming were promoted to be Surgeon-Captains, and the Battalion learned with great regret of the unexpected death of Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Mackay, a fine type of the Highland non-commissioned officer. Colour-Sergeant Crosbie, 3rd Battalion Gordon High-

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landers, was subsequently transferred to the vacant instructorship.

Owing to the changes in musketry training, it was difficult to compare the Return for the year with previous ones. The figure of merit for trained men was 104·2, and for recruits 123·1. The standard however required for first-class shots was nearly as high as that for marksmen under the old course. In 1902, 52 per cent. were marksmen. In 1903, taking both marksmen and first-class shots together, the percentage of first-class shots, including marksmen, was 62. The percentage of marksmen at the high standard now required was 12·8. The Commanding Officer was satisfied that the general standard of shooting had improved, and a Machine Gun Section had been formed. The General Officer Commanding's comment on the Return was "Very good"; and of the twenty-one battalions which fired the higher course, the Battalion was thirteenth.

Considerable progress had been made during the year in training the signallers of the Battalion.

The total strength of the Battalion at the close of the Volunteer year was 713, of whom 708 were efficient. Two men had also joined the Army, and one the Army Reserve. There had been 149 recruits, but 105 men had left. The observations of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter on the Report on the Battalion for the year were:—

"I place reliance on the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) Royal Scots, on its Commanding Officer and all ranks. I believe it to be a sound regiment throughout, well commanded, intelligently officered, patriotically willing, besides being able to do its duty whenever wanted."

In commenting on the work of the Regiment during three and a half years of regimental existence, and four

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years trainings, the Commanding Officer was able to say :—

"The Highlanders, Royal Scots, have not only successfully carried out the training absolutely required under the existing Regulations. They have aimed at and accomplished a good deal more than the minimum, and in musketry with absolute success, and in camp with a success proportionate to their numbers, have worked on the lines of the highest standards presently prescribed for the Volunteer Force."

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CHAPTER VI.

1904.

WITH the end of the 1903 drill year the original members of the Highlanders had completed four years' Volunteer service, and resignations were likely to become more numerous. The pressure of the new Regulations, especially on those who were keen soldiers but had difficulty in fulfilling the conditions, continued to have effect, and the uncertainty as to the future of the Force exercised a disturbing influence. In the case of the Highlanders disappointment was felt at the failure to obtain the higher allowances at Stobs, for the man in the ranks did not always understand the conditions by which his superiors were limited, and found it difficult to appreciate why he should get nothing when other battalions near him were drawing pay at the rate of 2s. 6d., 3s., and even, it is said, 4s. per day. A substantial reduction in numbers was therefore to be expected, and, in fact, the Battalion soon lost over 200 men. About half this loss was, however, made up in the course of the year.

The prizes for the past year were presented in the end of November by Colonel Broadwood (formerly of the Scots Guards), who had seen much of the Regiment as Commander of the 1st Regimental District, of the 1st Lothian Brigade, and of the 31st Field Army Brigade, and whose interest in and consideration for the Volunteers were appreciated by none more sincerely than by the Highlanders.

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The winter lectures were given by Colonel Ferguson on "The Scottish Regiments: Their Origin, Local Connection, and the Influence of Regimental Traditions on Discipline and Efficiency"; by Captain W. E. Gordon, V.C., 1st Gordon Highlanders, on "The South African War"; and by Lieutenant J. C. C. Broun on "Closing Scenes of the South African War."

The training followed the usual lines, but one interesting feature of the year was a Brigade Parade in the King's Park of the three red-coated local battalions—the 4th, 5th, and 9th (Highlanders) Royal Scots—under Colonel Broadwood.

In the end of February Captain Scrymgeour Wedderburn vacated the Adjutancy on his retirement from the Army, carrying with him the best wishes of the Battalion, in which his services were greatly appreciated by all ranks, and to the efficiency of which his efforts had greatly contributed. A Special Battalion Order was as follows:—

"Captain H. Scrymgeour Wedderburn having resigned his commission in the Army, has vacated the appointment of Adjutant to the Battalion. The Commanding Officer places on record his sense of the value of the services rendered to the Corps by Captain Wedderburn as its first Adjutant, and the respect and regard felt for him by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regiment. The Commanding Officer feels that the organisation of the Regiment and the overcoming of initial difficulties were much assisted by Captain Wedderburn's tact, judgment, and discretion, and he carries with him in his retirement the good wishes of all ranks of the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots."

Captain Wedderburn was succeeded by Captain G. R. Macnab, Gordon Highlanders. In June Lieutenants A. M. Gregorson and D. H. Huie were promoted to the

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rank of Captain, Second Lieutenant Moncreiff to that of Lieutenant, and James Ferguson, son of the then Commanding Officer, was gazetted as Junior Subaltern. In May Captain A. A. Gordon was attached to the Black Watch at the Castle for a month's training; and it was intimated that the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots and the 6th Volunteer Battalion (Fife) The Black Watch would be attached to the 1st Black Watch at Stobs, and form a provisional Brigade with them. The sergeants of the Battalion had in January been permitted to wear sashes as worn by sergeants of the Regular infantry.

A party, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, one lance-corporal, and thirteen privates, who were unable to attend camp at the date fixed for the Battalion, proceeded on 27th May to Salisbury Plain, where they were encamped with the 3rd Volunteer Battalion (the Buchan) Gordon Highlanders, and attached to the company (Old Deer) of that regiment formerly commanded by their own Commanding Officer.

Another advance was made in the early summer, and the organisation of the Battalion in eight companies completed. There had always been a considerable number of University students in the Regiment, and the wish had been frequently expressed for the formation of a University Company. Such a step had, however, been discouraged by the Commanding Officer, so long as the existing rifle and artillery companies in the University substantially met its recruiting capacities. It was, however, learned that the field was so large that an increase beyond the *maximum* of these two units was in contemplation, and in these circumstances there was no reason for withstanding the desire of the University men who wished to serve in the Highlanders in a company of their own, with special arrangements as to drills made to suit their University engagements. Captain Gregorson

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on promotion was therefore entrusted with a new company, to be termed "G" (Ross and Cromarty), and Captain Huie was appointed to "H" Company (University). Good progress was soon made with the organisation of the University Company, though its formation was met by an opposition of a not very creditable character, it was not fairly treated by the University authorities, and attempts were made to get it "boycotted" among the students' organisations.

The Battalion proceeded to Stobs on 17th July, and was encamped between the road running up through the camp and the woods by the railway, the Fife Volunteer Battalion of the Black Watch, under Colonel Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., being below it, nearer to the railway station, and the 1st Black Watch on the high ground above. The Brigade, which also contained a battalion of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, was under the command of Colonel Sir Robert Cranston, K.C.V.O.

A useful training was again carried out, one feature being practice in the formation of trenches. On one occasion the Battalion formed an attacking force along with the 1st Black Watch, Colonel Ferguson of the Highlanders being in command of the force. At the final manœuvres, under Lieutenant-General Sir C. Tucker, Commanding the Scottish District—at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, was present—the Battalion held the low ground on the left of the defending position between Penchrise and the boundary, and was just making a counter-attack on the Glasgow Highlanders (5th Volunteer Battalion Highland Light Infantry) when the "Cease fire" sounded.

The Battalion returned to Edinburgh on 24th July.

There were in camp, exclusive of the Chaplain, eighteen officers and 324 men. The allowances received, with the addition of the canteen receipts, just covered by £1 or £2 the outlays.

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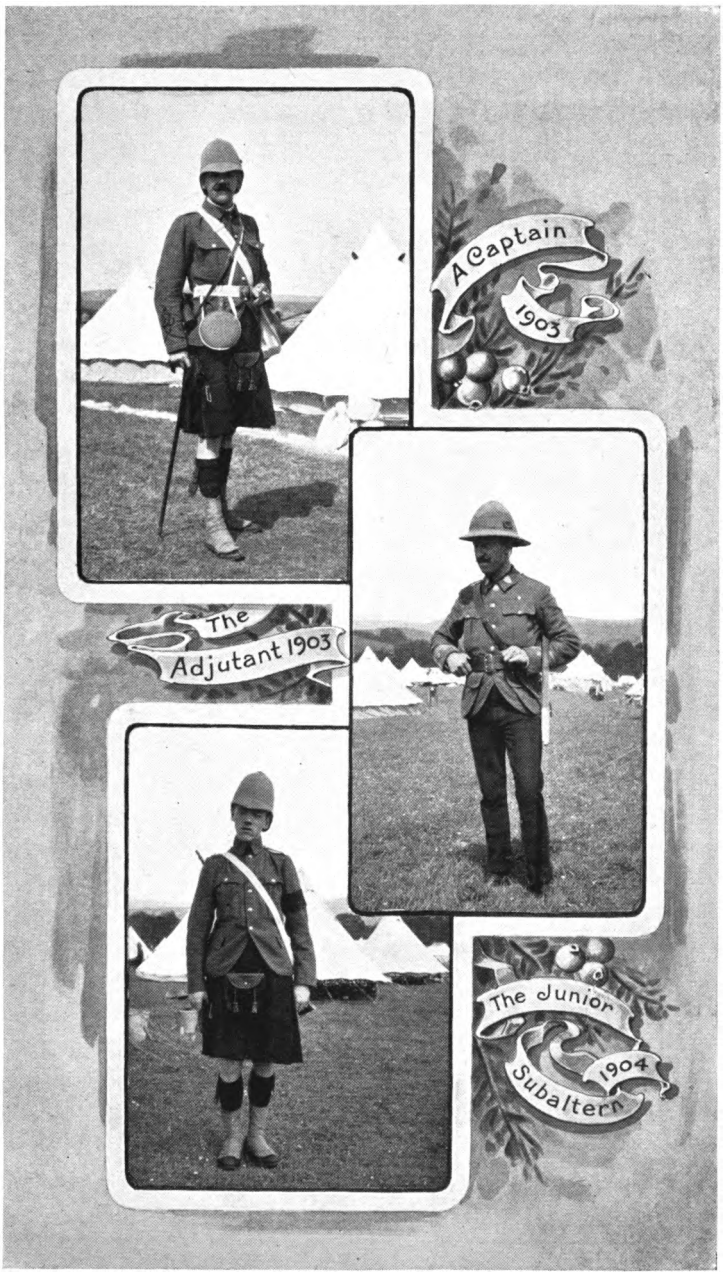

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In August the period of command of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Ferguson, was extended for a second period of four years, the longest that could be granted under the Regulations in force.

The Musketry Return for the year showed the figure of merit for trained men as 101·7, and that of the recruits as 124·4. The General Officer Commanding's observation was: "Very good. The musketry is well conducted in this Battalion."

The Annual Return showed the strength of the Battalion as 616, of whom 580 were efficient, the decrease having been 208 and the increase 108. In the circumstances of the Force this was satisfactory, and proved that the Regiment had heartily responded to their Commanding Officer's appeal to them at the beginning of the year, in which he said, after alluding to the difficulties of the Volunteer situation: "In any case he feels confident that the Highlanders desire to be really efficient, and that they will keep before them the opinion of the Regiment expressed by General Sir Archibald Hunter as an incentive for the future, and that they will loyally do their best, in a true soldierly spirit and with Volunteer patriotism, at all times to carry out what those responsible for the defence of the country consider necessary."

In his observations on the Annual Report, in which he conveyed some suggestions for further efficiency, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker said: "A good report, but I trust that the 314 to complete will soon be reduced. The signalling and scouting are evidently well looked after."

In November 1904 Captain James Clark was promoted to the rank of Major, Second Lieutenant the Hon. J. M. Balfour resigned his commission, and J. D. B. Campbell was gazetted Second Lieutenant.

In the end of the year Colonel Ferguson reluctantly found himself obliged for reasons of a private and personal character to give up the command of the Regiment, which

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he had hoped to carry on for another four years. The Battalion Order of 5th December 1904 was:—

"The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1904, is published for information—

'9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) Royal Scots.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel J. Ferguson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform.'

"Colonel James Ferguson, in intimating his relinquishment of the command of the Battalion, desires all ranks to know that he parts from them with great regret, and owing to private reasons in no way connected with any Volunteer considerations, which have made it his clear duty most reluctantly to tender his resignation. He thanks all ranks for their co-operation and support in the formation of the Regiment, and has greatly appreciated the spirit and energy which enabled it in so short a time to take a high place among the Volunteer corps of Scotland. He congratulates the Battalion on its success and the satisfactory and solid position attained in four years and four months. The Regiment has been raised, organised, clothed in full Highland uniform, equipped, and provided with the necessary service dress. Over 1000 men have been enrolled, and in spite of the unavoidable losses caused by changes of civil employment, and by the uncertainty for the last three years as to the conditions of Volunteer service, the strength at 31st October was over 600. The Regiment has been provided with a Range of its own, and with Headquarters in buildings which are now the property of the Corps, and in the future will be fully available for increased accommodation. Colonel Ferguson has the satisfaction of handing over to his successor in the knowledge that the regimental resources are equal to the obligations, and that the Corps stands in a sound financial position. While he regrets that unfore-

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1. Officer, Drill Order 2. Officer, Mess Dress. 3. Officer, Regimental Duties. 4. Officer, Marching Order.

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seen circumstances have prevented him working out the second four years of command recently granted, he will always look back with pride and pleasure on the four years during which he had the honour to command the Highlanders, which have left him many pleasant memories and no recollection of any unpleasantness within the Battalion. No Volunteer Commanding Officer could have received more hearty and loyal support from his officers, and felt more reason for confidence in his comrades of all ranks. Colonel Ferguson feels sure that the same support will not be wanting to his successor, and that the Royal Scots Highlanders will always maintain the traditions and character for discipline, steady work, and the best form of *esprit de corps* associated with the Highlanders of all branches of the King's service.

By order,

A. A. GORDON,

Captain and Acting Adjutant,
9th V.B. (Highlanders) R.S."

FINANCE AS AT DECEMBER 1904.

When the first Commanding Officer handed over the command in December 1904 the financial position of the Battalion was satisfactory in view of the necessarily heavy outlays. The Capitation Grant received in April and the rents of the new heritable property had more than wiped off the debt on the Public Account, which at the 31st of March had been reduced to £1606. There remained to be met the ordinary outlays for the year, including the new Sinking Fund charge for the Headquarters. On the other hand, the Commanding Officer's Private Fund, after paying for the service sporrans, was left at nearly £800, and the Battalion Fund had a small credit balance, while the value of the heritable property showed a considerable margin over the amount of the Government Loan. The Returns had shown that the Battalion was entitled on the

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first April following to at least £1300 as Capitation Grant, apart from camp allowances. In its targets, its uniform, and other things, the Battalion possessed property of some value, and the credits on the private funds and other property of the Corps might reasonably be estimated as equal to its outstanding liabilities in the month of December, without taking into account the Capitation Grant to be paid at the commencement of the next financial year.

Major Wardrop assumed command of the Battalion, and presided at the Distribution of Prizes for the past year on 13th December. The prizes were presented by Mrs Wauchope of Niddrie, and in moving a vote of thanks to her the late Commanding Officer summarised the work the Corps had accomplished in four years. He spoke of the assistance which the Volunteers in Scotland had received from the late General Wauchope, whose name was revered by every battalion which wore the kilt, whether Regular or Volunteer. As a result of the work of the past four years he thought the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) Royal Scots might be regarded as a unit of some value added to the defensive strength of the country, and a unit which he hoped and believed would permanently retain its place in the Army List. In raising the Battalion they had had special difficulties to contend with, but they had succeeded. They had enrolled over 1000 men, they had completely clothed the Battalion, they had given it a service dress, they had provided equipment, and they had provided a range, which was none the worse for being a little difficult, but which was better and more conveniently situated than some ranges which many corps had to put up with. They had also organised an ambulance section, a machine gun section, and signallers, and had secured Headquarters, which were now regimental property. They had their own pipe band and buglers, and last year they had completed the organisation of the Battalion with the full number of companies.

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To meet the case of University students they had made an excellent start with a University company. He handed the Regiment over to his successor with the accounts practically square. The Battalion had been managed on business principles from the beginning. Three principles had been kept in view. First, they had tried to make the Battalion as quickly as possible a disciplined unit from a military point of view; secondly, they had tried to run it on sound business economical lines; and thirdly, they had tried to make the service of every man in the Regiment as interesting and pleasant as possible. As regards military efficiency, the fact that Sir Archibald Hunter, after seeing the Regiment in camp at Tyndrum, selected the Battalion to form part of one of the Army Corps Brigades along with the Black Watch showed how they were regarded by practical soldiers. As to the future, probably the conditions of Volunteer service might be made more difficult than they had been in the past, but he had some reason to believe that some additional assistance would be given to the Volunteers to enable them to carry the new conditions out. He was sorry that reasons which had nothing to do with Volunteering had compelled him to tender his resignation, and in bidding the Battalion good-bye he wished it God-speed.

Major Wardrop's civil engagements were such as to preclude him from accepting the command, and the *Gazette* of 16th December 1904 contained the notification:—

"9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) Royal Scots.—Major J. Clark to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to command under paragraph 47, Volunteer Regulations."

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CHAPTER VII.

1905.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CLARK assumed command of the Battalion on 17th December 1904. On the 22nd the following special Army Order was published :—

Honorary Distinctions.

"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Corps of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899-1902, to bear upon their Colours and Appointments the words specified in each case :—

Volunteers.

"9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders), The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). } South Africa, 1901-02."

In January 1905 Captain A. A. Gordon was promoted to the rank of Major, and Major J. C. Wardrop was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while Captain A. M. Campbell resigned his commission. In February Major Gordon attended a supply class and a course of military equitation at Aldershot, and a semaphore signalling class was started in accordance with the suggestions of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker. Lieutenants J. S. T. Cameron and J. C. C. Broun were promoted to the rank of Captain, Alexander Taylor

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CLARK.

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rejoined the Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant D. H. C. Campbell resigned his commission. James Gray Flowerdew Lowson was appointed to the rank of Captain. Captain Broun was posted to "A" Company, Captain Lowson to "B," and Captain Cameron to "E." In March Sergeant-Major James Morrison, after examination by an invaliding Board, was discharged. Colour-Sergeant A. Stephen was transferred from the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders and appointed as an Instructor, and Colour-Sergeant-Instructor J. Duncan appointed Sergeant-Major. Lieutenant Mitchell-Innes resigned his commission. In April Second Lieutenant James Ferguson was attached to the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Cork for one month, and Lieutenant G. F. Deas qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe. In May Major Gordon was appointed Brigade-Major, 1st Lothian Volunteer Infantry Brigade, for the ensuing camp. In June Captain J. C. C. Broun, who had been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Shetland, was transferred to the 7th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and gazetted Major-Commandant of that Corps. Second Lieutenant W. E. G. Lawrie resigned his commission, and Frederick Richard Lucas and George Deas Cowan were gazetted as Second Lieutenants. Captain N. D. Macdonald resigned his commission, Lieutenants G. F. Deas and J. Collow Campbell were promoted to the rank of Captain, and Major Gordon obtained a Certificate of Proficiency in Transport at Aldershot.

The Battalion again went under canvas at Stobs for a week, from 23rd to 30th July. Night operations were a feature of the training.

In August it was notified that Major Wardrop had been examined and qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and to command, and that the Volunteer Decoration had been conferred upon him.

The general training for the year embraced a smaller

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number of parades than in previous years. Company training was carried out in the Waverley Market on five nights in March and April. Plain clothes drill was held on four nights in May in Holyrood Park, and Battalion parades in uniform were conducted on three occasions in May and June, followed by a preliminary inspection in drill order, and the Annual Inspection in marching order on 24th June. Special efforts were made to develop the general interest in rifle shooting.

In September the Battalion took part in the Royal Review of Scottish Volunteers by His Majesty the King in Holyrood Park. With the rest of the Lothian Brigade it paraded (in drill order, khaki) on Saturday, 16th, for a rehearsal of the movements, which involved the moving off of the troops from the saluting base through a somewhat confined space, and both on that evening and in review order at the Review on the 18th made a very fine appearance. Two points were specially noticed by observers from the saluting base. The first was the good formation of the Battalion when it first appeared in sight in quarter column on the slope of the hill opposite, and the second that, in contrast to some others, there was very little difference to be seen in the care and precision of its march past at the preliminary and at the Review parade, a circumstance which indicated the general standard of discipline, and a desire on the part of all ranks to do their best at all times.

The following special Order was issued by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker:—

"The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, has much pleasure in publishing the following telegram received from His Majesty's Equerry-in-Waiting—

'Glenquoich, Invergarry, 8.35 P.M.

'The King commands me to convey to you, and to all ranks under your command, His Majesty's great

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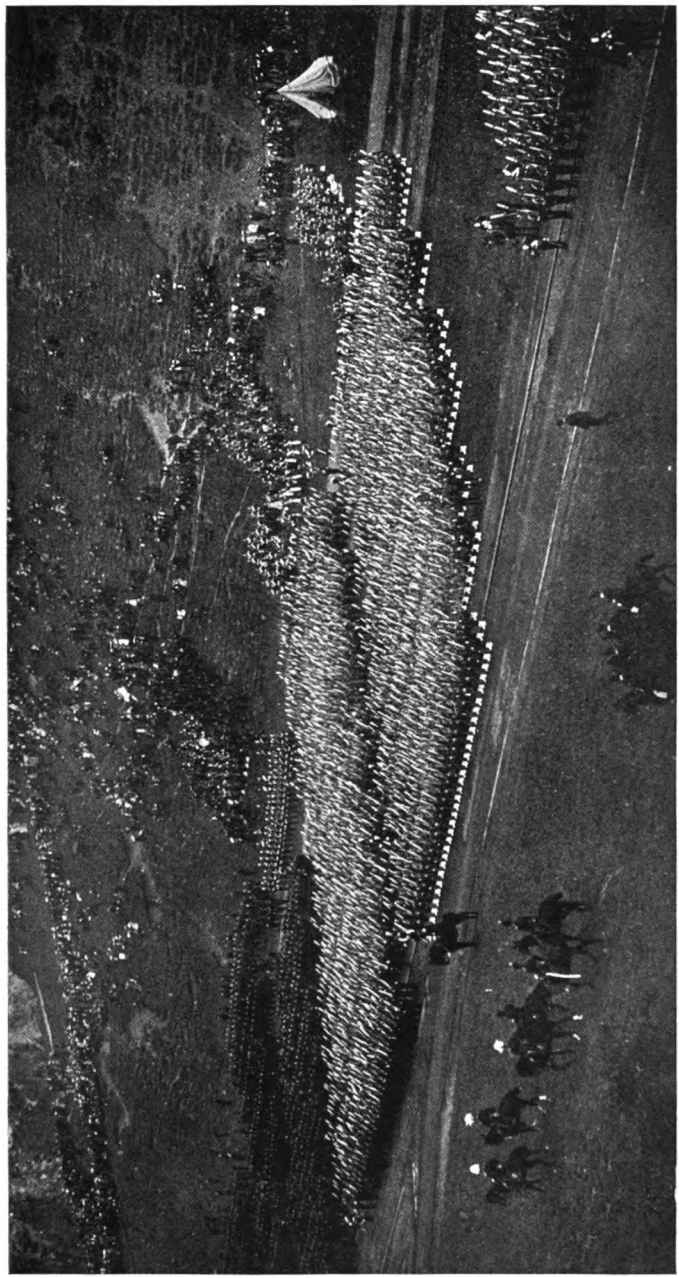

THE BATTALION AT THE ROYAL REVIEW, 1905.

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satisfaction with the fine appearance of the Scottish Volunteer Force reviewed by him to-day.

'The organisation, by which so large a number of troops was conveyed from so many different quarters, reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and His Majesty fully recognises the patriotic spirit which has inspired the units of the Force to come long distances, in many cases at great personal inconvenience, in order to be present at the Review.

'His Majesty was greatly pleased with the physique and appearance of the troops, and commands you to convey to all ranks his approval of their steadiness on parade, and in marching past.

'His Majesty highly appreciates the fine spirit which has resulted in the assembly of the magnificent Force reviewed by him to-day, and heartily congratulates you on the success of the Review, to which your untiring energy has so largely contributed.'"

In September George John Ewen-Watson was gazetted Second Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenants Lucas and Cowan were attached to the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry at Edinburgh Castle.

The Battalion prizes were presented by Colonel Sir Robert Cranston, Commanding the Lothian Infantry Brigade, after the close of the Volunteer year.

The new conditions caused by the great changes in the Volunteer Regulations, subsequent to the formation of the Battalion, had seriously affected the recruiting of most corps, and not least that of the Highlanders. It was known that all along there had been a good many young men who would have liked to join, but who were debarred by the necessity of making a deposit of 10s. In view of the altered conditions since the original formation, the Commanding Officer determined to accept recruits in future without requiring any deposit. The result of the removal of this requirement, and of the

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stimulus afforded by the impending Review by His Majesty the King, was that in the year the Regiment rose from 616 to 701, nearly recovering its numbers of 1903.

The Annual Strength Return showed a total strength of 701, of whom 21 officers and 367 men had attended camp. There had been 170 resignations, and 257 had joined during the year, of whom 40 had had previous service in the Regular Army, Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers.

The Annual Musketry Return showed the regimental averages as 101 in Part I., and 36 in Part II. 195 recruits qualified, the average points in Part I. being 117 and in Part II. 33. The trained men showed 67 marksmen, 191 first-class shots, 164 second-class, and 12 third-class, while 4 fired the old course. The regimental figure of merit was 101.

The comment of the Brigadier-General, Lowland Group, on the Musketry for 1905 was: "Last year's improvement is well maintained."

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THE OFFICERS, 1905.

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CHAPTER VIII.

1906.

IN February Alfred W. Cullen was gazetted Second Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Lucas was appointed Instructor of Musketry, and Captain Lowson and Second Lieutenant Watson qualified in musketry. In March the Battalion Orders contained the following communication from Brigadier-General Broadwood, Commanding the Lowland Brigade District:—

"*To Colonel J. Clark, Commanding 9th V.B. (Highlanders),*
"*Royal Scots.*

"Before leaving Scotland I wish to convey to you and to all ranks of the Battalion under your command my very best thanks for the great support and kindness that I have received during the period the Corps was under my command. I may add that I shall always look back with pleasure to the time that I had the honour of commanding the Volunteers of the First Regimental District, especially the very smart Corps under your command, that has grown up to its present efficient state in the last few years under Colonel Ferguson and yourself. I send my best wishes to all ranks for the future."

In May Major A. A. Gordon resigned his commission on leaving Edinburgh to take up an appointment in the South, and the Battalion received with regret the inti-

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mation of the death of Surgeon-Captain James Mowat. In June Captain T. G. Clark was promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant J. C. H. Hamilton resigned his commission, and Lieutenant C. T. F. Pearson was promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Battalion was inspected by Colonel Sir R. Cranston, Commanding the 1st Lothian Brigade, on 23rd June, and went into camp at Gosford Park, East Lothian, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, for a week. Special attention was paid to the training of scouts, both cyclists and others.

At Whitsunday a satisfactory step in advance was made in the improvement of the accommodation at Headquarters. One of the two houses hitherto let to tenants was taken in, and assigned for a comfortable Sergeants' Mess and for Quartermaster's Stores.

In September Henry Hume M'Gregor was appointed Second Lieutenant, and the following officers were notified as having obtained Certificates: Second Lieutenant J. D. B. Campbell, Major T. G. Clark, Captain A. S. Blair, Second Lieutenant Cullen (Proficiency), Second Lieutenant Lucas (Musketry, Hythe), and Captain A. S. Blair (Riding). Second Lieutenant Lucas also qualified at the examination at Hythe of the "Advanced class Maxim gun, etc." In November John Macaulay Bowie, M.D., was appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, and in December A. C. Aitken and H. C. Simpson were gazetted Second Lieutenants.

The prizes for the year were presented on 10th December by Mrs Ferguson of Kinmundy, and the Commanding Officer was able to state that, in spite of all the uncertainty as to the future of the Force, the Battalion had reached the highest figure it had yet attained, the total on the Roll at 31st October having been 728.

The Annual Return showed a total strength of 728, of whom 22 officers, 383 men, and 4 Permanent Staff had attended camp, and 582 of all ranks had been present

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at the inspection parade. The decrease was 159 and the increase 186.

The Musketry Return showed a remarkably close average of excellence among the companies, the figures being:—

"F" . . .	Part I.	102	Part II.	39
"H" . . .	"	102	"	37
"A" . . .	"	101	"	37
"D" . . .	"	101	"	35
"E" . . .	"	100	"	36
"C" . . .	"	99	"	37
"G" . . .	"	97	"	34
"B" . . .	"	96	"	36

One hundred and thirty-nine recruits qualified, the average points being 120 in Part I. and 33 in Part II. The trained men showed 69 marksmen and 1 who fired the old course, 215 first-class shots, 208 second-class shots, and 28 third-class shots. The regimental averages were 99 in Part I. and 36 in Part II., and the regimental figure of merit 99.

The result of the signalling examination showed a figure of merit of 231. The Battalion qualified for the Grant, and the General Officer Commanding's remarks were: "A satisfactory report."

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CHAPTER IX.

THE 9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1907–1908.

IN January 1907 the appointment as Adjutant of Captain Macnab was extended for one year. In February Lieutenant Collow Campbell obtained a Major's Proficiency Certificate. In March Sergeant-Major Duncan was transferred to the Gordon Highlanders in view of his retirement from the service, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Crosbie appointed Sergeant-Major, and Colour-Sergeant J. Buchanan was transferred from the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders and appointed an Instructor. Second Lieutenants Ferguson, Lucas, and Cowan were promoted Lieutenants, as from 1st February. The Battalion took part in a Brigade Parade on 9th March. Lieutenant A. Taylor and Second Lieutenant A. C. Aitken obtained Proficiency Certificates in March, and Second Lieutenant H. C. Simpson was attached to the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders at the Castle during April.

The Battalion was inspected on 6th July, and went into camp at Stobs from 21st to 28th July. The training of scouts and signallers again received special attention. The Battalion was practised in outposts, as advanced guard to a brigade, as part of a mobile brigade in hostile country, a line of outposts being taken up for the night, the troops bivouacking, and a night attack following, and in the defence of a position.

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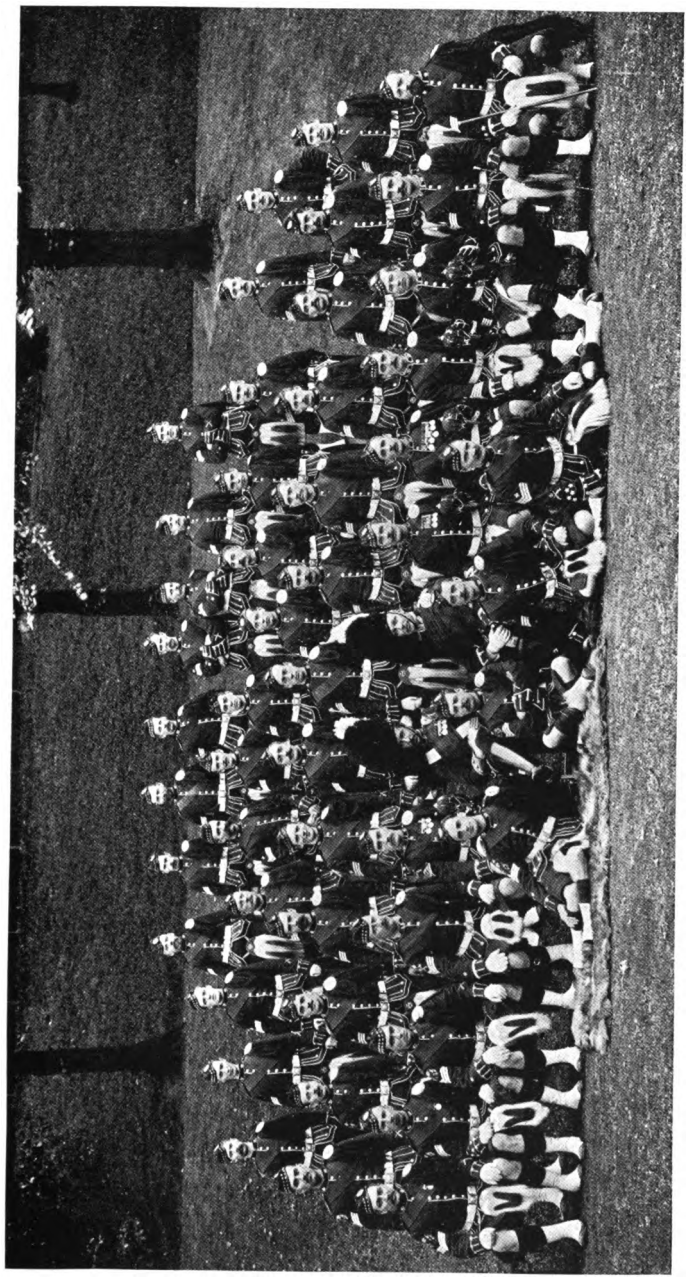

THE SERGEANTS, 1905.

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In October the Good Conduct and Long Service Medal was awarded to Sergeant-Major Crosbie and Colour-Sergeant-Instructor Stephen.

The prizes for the year were presented by Brigadier-General Fenton, Commanding the Forth Coast Defences, by whom the Brigade had been inspected in camp, and the year was signalised by the formation of a full Brass Band, which was commenced after the camp. The Band made its first appearance at the Presentation.

The Annual Strength Return showed the total serving on 31st October 1907 as 738, of whom 19 officers, 372 Volunteers, and 4 Permanent Staff had attended camp and 551 the Annual Inspection. 161 had left and 171 joined the Battalion.

The Musketry Return showed the Battalion averages as 100 in Part I. and 38 in Part II. 124 recruits had qualified, the average points being 115 in Part I. and 32 in Part II. Of the trained men, 64 were marksmen, 188 first-class shots, 270 second-class shots, and 24 third-class shots.

The Annual Signalling Examination took place on 19th November, with the following result and remarks:—

"Classification in Individual Tests.—All signallers who took part are 1st Class.

"Observations on Collective Tests.—Accurate and good work performed."

"*Remarks by Inspecting Officer.*—This was a most satisfactory examination. The signallers show signs of careful training, the station discipline being good, style very good, letters distinctly made. The flag drill was well done. The equipment is complete and in a serviceable condition.

"*Commandant, School of Signalling.*—Qualified for Grant. The work on all instruments was extremely accurate.

"*General Officer Commanding.*—A very satisfactory report. The instructional staff deserve great credit.

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The average amount expended in the previous three years on clothing and equipment had been £444, while in 1907-1908 the total was £919, and the amount expended in clothing the band was about £235. This, however, included charges that in ordinary course would not have been payable till April. The loss on camp was wholly accounted for by exceptional outlays of £214 having been made on large marquees and a cooking waggon, available for future years, and similar outlay on camp cookers accounted for the previous camp deficit in 1906-1907.

The property forming the Headquarters of the Battalion was valued at £3700 (the actual cost having been a little over £3600), and, of the loan of £3500 upon it, £466, 13s. 4d. had been repaid, leaving a balance of £3033 still due. It therefore represented an asset worth £666, and, apart from the value of ranges, targets, uniforms, and all the other movable property of the Corps, there was thus really on the Public Account not a deficit of £190 but a credit balance of at least £470.

If it be assumed that the expenses of band and prize meetings, which amounted in the two years to £535, 13s. 4d., had continued to be charged against Private Funds, and the loss on the camps of 1905, 1906, and 1907, which amounted to £305, and represented special outlays for articles of a continuing value, be deducted, and the moderate sum of £100 be allowed as representing extra cost of uniform for the brass band, amounting, with the sum of £470, in all to £1410, it will be seen that at 31st March the Battalion would have had on its Public Account a credit of £10 instead of a deficit of £190, even without the special allowance of £1400.

Or to put the situation in another way. The Battalion during the eight years' administration would have completely liquidated all its liabilities on the Public Account without consideration of any Capitation Grant payable in

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the succeeding April, which it would have had fully in hand for the future expenditure of the coming year; while in those eight years it had been completely clothed and equipped in full-dress and service uniform, provided with range and Headquarters, and supplied with the other accessories necessary to its efficient organisation.

On the other hand, the Private Funds balance of £655, 13s. 10d. would have been reduced by £81, 18s. 6d. for prize meetings and £453, 12s. 10d. of band expenses, including the whole original cost of providing instruments plus the £100 for uniform outlays on the brass band, leaving at its credit a sum of £20.

Had there been no brass band, and the ordinary band expenses been £70 a year—a little over the actual figure for the previous year—the balance of Private Funds in hand would have been £433.

As it was, the Battalion passed into the Territorial Force fully clothed and equipped, housed and provided, endowed with excellent camp equipment, and possessed not only of a pipe band of large size and superior attainments but of a fine brass band fully supplied with instruments, and with a cash balance on all its funds of £465, 12s.

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CHAPTER X.

THE TERRITORIAL UNIT.

1908-1909.

GREAT uncertainty for some time prevailed as to the nature of the response that would be made by those forming the old Volunteer Force to the call upon them to undertake the new conditions of service in the Territorial Army. The Highlanders, however, made a good start, and on 10th April the Commanding Officer was able to express his pleasure at the large proportion of men who had been attested.

The Regiment provided a Guard of Honour of three officers and 100 men on the departure of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught after opening the Scottish National Exhibition on 2nd May; and in July Captain W. Green, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), was appointed Adjutant as from 18th May.

The training for the spring and summer of 1908 was carried on under special difficulties. The conditions laid down precluded drills held before 31st March—which in earlier years had been found most useful and convenient—being reckoned towards efficiency in the Territorial unit, and practically barred recruiting during months in which, in previous years, a number of men had joined. There was difficulty later on in getting the necessary number of attendances before camp, but the Battalion successfully passed through the critical period.

The Battalion paraded on Saturday, 18th July, and

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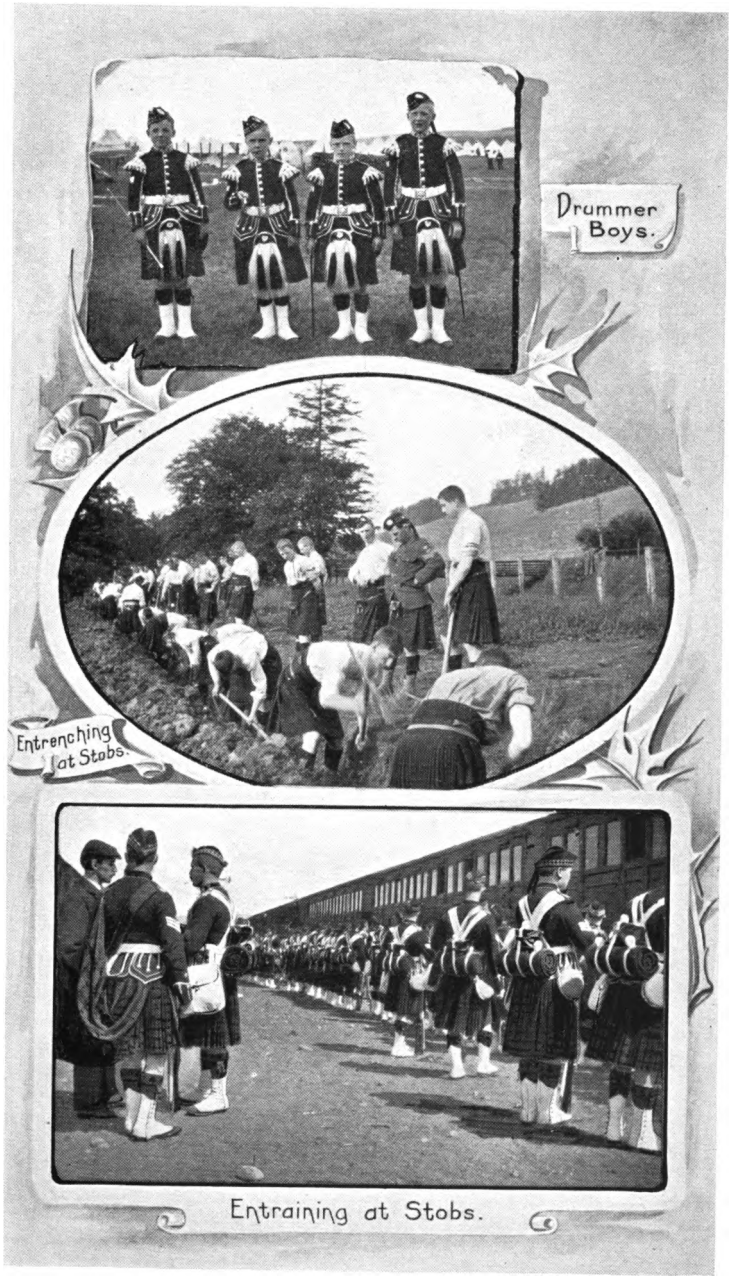

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marched to Hillend, on the Pentlands, where it went into camp to the 1st August with the other battalions of the Lothian Brigade, under Colonel Sir Robert Cranston. It took part in a series of operations extending over the western portion of the Pentlands, and was inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Lowland Division when in camp.

In August Second Lieutenant Cullen and in September Captain Collow Campbell attended a course of musketry at Hythe.

In August Second Lieutenant J. M. Bell joined.

On 8th September the *Gazette* contained the appointment of Colonel James Clark from the 9th Volunteer Battalion, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force, dated from 1st April 1908, and that of the 18th the appointments of the following officers, also dated from 1st April: Major Thomas George Clark, Major Alexander Stevenson Blair; Captain David Herbert Huie, Captain John Sproat Taylor Cameron, Captain James Gray Flowerdew Lowson, Captain John Collow Campbell, Captain Charles Thomas Fitzgerald Pearson, Captain Richard Henry Fitzherbert Moncreiff; Lieutenant James Ferguson, Lieutenant Frederick Richard Lucas, Lieutenant George Deas Cowan; Second Lieutenant George John Ewen-Watson, Second Lieutenant Alfred William Cullen, Second Lieutenant Henry Hume M'Gregor, Second Lieutenant Arthur Campbell Aitken, Second Lieutenant Harold Christopher Simpson, Second Lieutenant Adrian Wellwood Moncreiff; Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant Andrew Gordon.

The following promotions and appointments were also notified: Second Lieutenants Ewen-Watson, Cullen, and M'Gregor to be Lieutenants from 1st June, and to be Second Lieutenants — Robert Johnstone Wallace, from 20th April; John Murray Bell, from 5th June; Thomas Clark Ritchie, from 1st July; James Leask Robertson, from 7th July.

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On 20th October Surgeon-Captain John Cumming was gazetted Captain, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Bowie Lieutenant.

On 10th November General Sir Ian Hamilton was gazetted to the Honorary Colonelcy, from 1st April, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force, and Eric Douglas Mackay Heriot Hill Second Lieutenant, as from 1st October; and in November Norman Mitchell Young was appointed Second Lieutenant, as from 20th October.

In November Captain Green obtained a Certificate of Proficiency in Signalling, and Captain Pearson resigned his commission.

The regimental figure of merit in the Annual Musketry Return rendered in October was 105.

The prizes for the year 1908 were presented by Lieutenant General Sir Edward Leach, K.C.V.O., C.B., Commanding Scottish District.

In March 1909 Second Lieutenant T. C. Ritchie attended a course of instruction at Glencorse.

The *Gazette* of 13th April 1909 contained the following promotions and appointments, having effect from dates prior to 31st March 1909: to be Captains, Lieutenant James Ferguson and Lieutenant George D. Cowan; to be Lieutenants, Second Lieutenant H. C. Simpson, Patrick Alexander Blair (on appointment to Battalion); to be Second Lieutenant, George Smith Strachan.

The *Gazette* of 30th April contained the appointment, also dating prior to 31st March, to be Second Lieutenant of Claude Geoffrey Pearson; that of 11th May the conferring of the honorary rank of Major, as at 31st March, on Captain Collow Campbell; and that of 21st May the appointments as Second Lieutenant, also dated as prior to 31st March, of William John Sinclair and David Bell.

Men were allowed to prolong their service under their Volunteer engagements until 30th June 1908, and the full effect of the change was not felt till that date.

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The strength of the Volunteer Battalion at 31st March 1908 was 631.

The strength of the Territorial Battalion at the following dates was :—

30th April 1908	393
31st July 1908	484
31st October 1908	498
31st December 1908	516
1st March 1909	549
31st March 1909	1023

The Battalion set the example in making a special effort to recruit before the end of the first year. The sergeants attended in uniform at a great International Football Match in February 1909. Shortly afterwards a large meeting was held in the Synod Hall, under the auspices of the Territorial Association of Edinburgh, at which General Sir Ian Hamilton was the principal speaker.

The Battalion was the only unit in the City which attained its full establishment on 31st March 1909, and it was a most gratifying incident that it responded so well to the appeal so forcibly made by its distinguished Honorary Colonel.

It only remains to be added that the seal was set to the attainment by the Battalion of its honourable position in the Territorial Force by its inclusion in the list of Territorial Force units to which His Majesty the King presented Colours at Windsor on 19th June 1909. The essential condition required of all units was that they should have attained a strength at the date of 75 per cent. The Highlanders, Royal Scots, had attained a strength of 100 per cent. at 31st March, with two men to the good, exclusive of Permanent Staff. The Colours were given to the Corps by the Town Council of Edinburgh, and the following representatives of the

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Battalion attended at Windsor, the total number being limited to twenty-five :—

Colour Party.

Lieutenant Lucas.
Second Lieutenant Ritchie.
Colour-Sergeant G. Hume.
Colour-Sergeant J. Manclark.
Colour-Sergeant J. Hossack.

Detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clark.
Major T. G. Clark.
Captain J. S. T. Cameron.
Captain James Ferguson.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. Gordon.
Lieutenant Watson.
Sergeant-Major A. Crosbie.
Orderly-Room Sergeant J. Ritchie.
Colour-Sergeant J. W. Ferguson.
Colour-Sergeant G. Mowat.
Colour-Sergeant R. Smith.
Colour-Sergeant D. B. Peter.
Sergeant J. Aird.
Sergeant D. Crichton.
Sergeant R. Gibson.
Sergeant D. M. Gibb.
Sergeant W. Glen.
Sergeant W. Clark.
Lance-Sergeant G. Peddie.
Lance-Sergeant T. Campbell.

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KING'S COLOUR

REGIMENTAL COLOUR

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I.

LETTERS, ETC., EMBODYING ARRANGEMENT ON WHICH THE HIGHLANDERS WERE RAISED AS A HIGHLAND BATTALION IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUEEN'S EDINBURGH RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

(I.)

Major Ferguson, 3rd V.B. (the Buchan) Gordon Highlanders, to Colonel Macrae, Commanding Q.R.V.B.

10 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh,
1st May 1900.

Dear Colonel Macrae,—As arranged with you I suggest the following lines on which it seems to me the proposed Highland Kilted Battalion might be raised in connection with the Queen's Brigade:—

1. That the uniform of the Battalion be the full-dress scarlet doublet, glengarry, and badges of the Territorial regiment, with the necessary modifications for kilted uniform, the kit and appointments to be full Highland uniform, but not of an unduly expensive type. Subject to this, the details of the uniform to be adjusted by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Highland Kilted Battalion. An undress of red serge or khaki serge to be open for adoption for the Battalion when found necessary, and the tartan worn to be the Hunting Stewart. Should it be desirable to limit the original outlay for uniform, it is to be in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Kilted Battalion, after consultation with the officers, to apply for a red serge in lieu of the doublet and plaid, at least in the first instance.

2. That the original appointment of officers be made direct to the Highland Battalion, and that the ordinary course of promotion be confined to the Battalion itself, which would appear as the Highland Battalion in the Army List. It is to be distinctly understood that officers joining join for the Highland (scarlet and kilted) Battalion, and cannot be posted without their consent to any other, and that senior subalterns of the Highland Battalion have no claim to captaincies in the other battalions, or *vice versâ*.

3. That the recommendations for appointment of officers be made by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Highland Battalion subject to the approval of all names suggested by the Officer Commanding Q.R.V.B., R.S.

4. That in view of the additional cost of uniform, enlistment in the Highland Battalion be for an extended term, *i.e.*, for four or five instead of three years.

5. That the capitation allowances (including equipment, greatcoat,

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etc.) earned in respect of the Highland Battalion, or their amount, be assigned to a separate account, out of which all the clothing and equipment expenses of the Highland Battalion shall be defrayed, and also a certain contribution to the general Headquarters' expenses of the Brigade. The amount of this contribution to be subject to revision after the Battalion is completely provided with full and undress uniform and equipment, and the expense of these has been paid off.

6. The Battalion to have the use of the hall, ranges, etc., and if an additional adjutant be authorised, one of the three to be obtained, if possible, from a Highland regiment, and to wear the uniform of the Battalion.

7. The detailed regulations for the Highland Battalion to be embodied in supplementary special rules to those applicable to the Brigade generally, to be approved of by the General Officer Commanding in Scotland, and accepted by all recruits on enrolment. (This, of course, is subject to the Volunteer Regulations.)

I am, yours very truly,

(*Sgd.*) JA. FERGUSON.

I accept the above terms as in my letter of 4th May.

(*Sgd.*) HORATIO R. MACRAE,
Colonel Commanding the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, The Royal Scots.

4th May 1900.

(II.)

The letter of 4th May 1900 *referred to was:—*

Private. Headquarters, Forrest Road,
4th May 1900.

Dear Major Ferguson,—I have read over your letter of 1st inst. with suggested lines on which you consider a Kilted Battalion might be raised in connection with the Queen's Brigade. I quite approve of them, and enclose copy of your letter signed as accepted. It is, however, so accepted only on the footing that you are to be the first Lieutenant-Colonel.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

(*Sgd.*) HORATIO R. MACRAE,
Colonel Commanding Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

To Major Ferguson,
10 *Wemyss Place.*

(III.)

Letter of Application for Sanction.

(Drafted by Major Ferguson, who was informed that it was sent up as drafted.)

Sir,—I have the honour to report that there is a strong desire for the formation of a Highland Volunteer Battalion in Edinburgh, to be clothed in the kilt, but otherwise to wear the uniform of the Territorial regiment, The Royal Scots.

Over 800 men not enrolled in existing Volunteer corps have put

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down their names as willing to join a Kilted Battalion, and I have to ask that authority may be given for the formation of a fourth battalion in connection with the Queen's Brigade, but to wear the kilt and be clothed in scarlet.

I am also asked to express the strong desire of those interested that they may be graciously permitted to wear the tartan known as the "Hunting Stewart" (dark green and blue, with an alternate yellow and red stripe). In support of this, I may state that this tartan is peculiarly well fitted to provide a becoming but not too obtrusive military kilt; and that it would be very highly appreciated if a battalion, raised in Her Majesty's Scottish capital, specially attached to "The Queen's" Rifle Volunteer Brigade, and associated with the oldest Scottish regiment, The Royal Scots, was allowed to wear a tartan bearing the name of the ancient Scottish Royal House, from which Her Majesty the Queen is descended.

It is proposed that the new Battalion should be raised as an additional battalion of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. The use of drill hall and ranges could thus be provided at once, and those belonging to the Brigade under my command are adequate to accommodate another battalion.

It is not proposed to interfere with the ordinary course of promotion in the existing battalions of the Queen's Brigade, and the understanding on which the organisation of the new Battalion will be proceeded with is that officers and men will be enrolled for the Highland Battalion only, and that the ordinary course of promotion will be within the Battalion without interchangeability with the existing battalions (clothed in black) of the Q.R.V.B.

It is suggested that the Battalion may be entered in the Army List after the existing officers of the Queen's Brigade as "Highland Battalion."

This may be followed by the words in brackets (9th V.B.R.S.), or the words may be inserted in brackets after the heading "The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade" (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 9th (Highland) Volunteer Battalions), if it is not desired to alter the numbering of the other Volunteer battalions of the Territorial regiment.

I am prepared to suggest without delay the name of a suitable officer for the command of the proposed Battalion, and I have respectfully to ask that if Her Majesty is graciously pleased to accept their services intimation may be conveyed to me as soon as possible, in order that arrangements may be carried out for making the men efficient during the summer months, and, if possible, before the battalions of my Brigade go into camp in July.

The special local circumstances which render the formation of this proposed Highland Battalion advisable are :—

(1) Edinburgh is a large and increasing city and able to support an increased Volunteer establishment.

(2) It attracts a large number of young men connected by birth and descent with the counties north of the Forth and Tay.

(3) To many of these a Highland Kilted Battalion presents special attractions, and it is only the prospect of forming a Kilted Battalion which has secured the offer of service on the present occasion.

(4) I am informed by the promoters of the movement that they are getting many recruits from a class of young men who

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have not hitherto joined the Volunteer Force, but who are likely to make active and intelligent volunteers.

(5) It is proposed, in order not to interfere with the recruiting of existing battalions, and to meet the cost of uniform, to enrol the men for a longer period than is customary, and that the deposit on joining shall be forfeited by resignation within five years.

I have further respectfully to ask that if the Battalion be sanctioned, the number of adjutants allowed to the Queen's Brigade may be increased from two to three, one of whom may wear the uniform of the new Battalion.

The establishment suggested for the Battalion is 800 men in six companies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(*Sgd.*) H. R. MACRAE,
Colonel Commanding Q.R.V.B., R.S.

(IV.)

Extract from letter, Major Ferguson to Colonel Macrae, relating to the Special Regulations and Conditions of Service of the Highland Battalion. 13*th June* 1900.

(Alterations had been suggested, the main points being a suggested specification of uniform in the Agreement to be signed by men joining the Battalion, and a change by which the appointment of non-commissioned officers would have been taken out of the hands of the Battalion Commander and placed in those of the Officer Commanding the Brigade.)

" . . . I purposely avoided specifying the uniform in detail, with the exception of distinguishing between uniform and equipment, and I specially meant uniform dealt with to be full-dress uniform. If extra clothes are provided that will be done independently. . . . This Agreement is the Agreement of the Battalion with its own recruits, and, beyond the general importation of the Brigade Rules, it seems inadvisable to introduce references into it to the Brigade or any higher authority than the Officer Commanding the Battalion. As regards Article 6, I most certainly understood that, while the approval of the Officer Commanding the Brigade was to be obtained to appointments of officers, the appointments of non-commissioned officers in the Highland Battalion were to be wholly in the hands of the Officer Commanding the Battalion. Indeed, it seems to me most essential to the recognition of the position and authority of the Officer Commanding the Battalion that this should be so.

As the alterations now indicated suggest the possibility of some difference of view, it is right that I should put clearly on record my understanding that as regards all purely and properly battalion matters the Highland Battalion is an independent unit, for which I am responsible, and which will receive its orders through me, as the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding it.

I understand that as the Officer Commanding of the Highland Battalion, while I shall be of course bound by all Brigade Orders, and while it would be right that I should intimate any special

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arrangements before making them, so that they should not interfere with general Brigade arrangements, I shall be able to parade my Battalion for instruction, under its own officers, should I consider it advisable to do so, and that as O.C. of the Highland Battalion I, or my successor, will be eligible for membership of the Scottish Commanding Officers Institute."

On 16th June Major Ferguson received "the Special Regulations for the Highland Battalion extended and signed," the points above referred to having been dealt with as proposed by him on behalf of the Highland Battalion.

(V.)

Letters embodying Arrangement as to Finance and Adjutancy.

10 Wemyss Place,
11th July 1900.

My Dear Colonel,—I saw Colonel Jerrard yesterday, and he thinks it probable that the sanction for the Highland Battalion will arrive very soon now. . . . There are two practical matters it is necessary to deal with at once :—

Finance.—(1) The first is to fix the amount we are to pay out of the Highland Battalion allowances towards the Brigade Headquarters' expenses in respect of the use of the hall, ranges, etc.

You will remember that this was to be at one figure till all our clothing accounts were cleared off, and then to be subject to revision.

It is, I think, the general interest both of the Highland Battalion and of the old battalions of the Q.R.V.B. that we should be out of debt to the bank as soon as possible, and I therefore very urgently ask you to put this contribution in the first instance at as low a figure as possible. After we are quit of formation expenses we shall be ready to accept our full share of general expenditure.

Until we are fully equipped this contribution should not exceed in any case, I think, £100, and as I shall have to secure at least two sergeant-instructors and a pipe-major, I hope you will see your way to make it as much less as possible.

Adjutant.—(2) The other point is this : I have been thinking very carefully over the practical aspects, and I don't see how I can do justice to a new Battalion without the assistance of an adjutant of my own, on whose constant attention I can depend, as in the case of nearly every Volunteer battalion. There are innumerable points on which one must have immediate consultation and confidential relations with one's adjutant, and I think it is essential to have an adjutant appointed to the Battalion to attend to it under my instructions in the first instance, though there is no reason why he should not help the present adjutants otherwise if this would be of advantage.

If I am appointed to the command my first "Official" will be to ask you to forward an application for the appointment of an adjutant to the Battalion.

It is of great importance to get a good man from a Highland regiment—if possible, the Gordons—and if we are to go on with early arrangements, I may ask for a temporary appointment.

I am, yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) JA. FERGUSON.

Colonel H. R. Macrae, etc.

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57 Castle Street, Edinburgh,
12th July 1900.

My dear Ferguson,—I have received your letter of 11th instant, and, with regard to the two points raised, am quite willing that in the event of your receiving authority to enrol the proposed Highland Battalion the sum to be debited against it in the accounts of the Brigade, of which it will form a part, for use of drill hall and ranges should be £100 a year until the first outlay for uniforms and accoutrements has been met, and the Battalion is on as good a financial footing as the others in the Brigade, that is, has got over the initial expenses.

2. I quite approve of your trying to get an adjutant for the Highland Battalion in addition to our present staff, and will do my best to support you in getting one. I certainly think an adjutant from a Highland regiment, and preferably the Gordons, is most important, if not essential. I very fully agree with the views you mention on this subject.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) HORATIO R. MACRAE.

Major James Ferguson,
10 Wemyss Place.

(VI.)

Letter Sanctioning the Raising of the Battalion.

A
19973
4

Copy.

7/1/1/244.

War Office, London,
12th July 00.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of 5th May last, No. a./19973/1, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the proposal to raise a Kilted Battalion of Volunteer Rifles to form part of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Royal Scots, has been fully considered, and, in the circumstances stated, it has been decided that the establishment of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Royal Scots, may be increased by eight companies, to form a Highland Battalion of that corps, and to be clothed as proposed in your letter under acknowledgement.

I am to add that the Permanent Staff of the Brigade will be augmented by the addition of a third adjutant, and by the number of sergeant-instructors allowable for the eight additional companies now authorised.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. E. TURNER, I.G.A.F.

General Officer
Commanding Scottish District,
Edinburgh.

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Major Ferguson, etc. etc.

A copy of War Office letter on reverse is forwarded herewith for your information and guidance.

By order,

(Sgd.) J. C. DUNDAS,
A.A. General,
Chief Staff Officer.

Edin.
16
7 ∞.

(VII.)

Special Regulations and Conditions of Service of the Highland Battalion.

1. The Battalion is serving under the Volunteer Act 1863, and the General Rules of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Royal Scots, of which a copy is prefixed, but officers are appointed and men enrolled for the Highland Battalion only, and will not be transferred to any other Battalion of the Brigade, except at their own wish.

2. Each member of the Highland Battalion shall make a deposit of 10s. on enrolment, which shall be repaid to him on his request after he has served, and been returned as efficient, for five years. Should he fail to become efficient in any year, or quit the Battalion before the expiry of the five years from enrolment, this deposit will be forfeited, unless in special circumstances the Commanding Officer of the Battalion sees fit to order it to be repaid.

3. Every member of the Highland Battalion shall pay an Annual Subscription of 2s. 6d., which shall be due on the 1st of January in each year, and be collected by the Section Commanders of each company. The Colour-Sergeant of each company will be responsible for the collection of these subscriptions before 1st February.

4. Every person will be required, prior to enrolment, to enter into the following form of agreement, but the provisions thereof relating to uniform shall not apply to any member who shall elect to purchase his own uniform of the Regimental Contractor :—

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

"I,....., having been accepted as an enrolled member of the Highland Battalion, Q.R.V.B., Royal Scots, agree, in consideration of being furnished with uniform, that I will, on or before the 31st October next, and in each succeeding year so long as I remain in the Battalion, make myself an efficient Volunteer in accordance with the authorised regulations prescribed from time to time, or pay to the funds of the Battalion the amount lost by reason of my being non-efficient, and, further, should I, under any circumstances, leave the Battalion before I have earned for the funds of the Battalion a sum equal to the amount expended by the Battalion in furnishing me with uniform, then I promise to pay to the funds of the Battalion such a sum as, together with the Capitation Grant already earned by me, will equal the amount expended by the Battalion on my uniform, the said sum to be fixed and certified by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion ; and I promise to pay to the funds of the Battalion the value of all articles of Government or Battalion property

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lost or otherwise rendered unserviceable by me, fair wear and tear only excepted, and I promise that I will, so long as I remain a member of the Battalion, implicitly obey and comply with the Rules of the Q.R.V. Brigade, the Regulations and Conditions of Service of the Highland Battalion, and the Standing Orders of the Battalion, a copy of which I have received and accepted. Provided, however, that I may resign on giving fourteen days' notice, and on payment of all moneys due from me at the date of such notice, and returning all articles of Government, Brigade, or Battalion property issued to me."

Uniform in this agreement does not include equipment or greatcoat.

5. The Officer who administers the oath of allegiance to a member will be responsible that such member is provided with a copy of the Rules of the Brigade, of the Special Regulations and Conditions of Service of the Highland Battalion, and of the Standing Orders of the Battalion, and that he signs both copies of the agreement, one of which the member will retain in the book, the other being detached and forwarded to Headquarters with the member's enrolment form.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Battalion will propose gentlemen for commissions as officers, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Q.R.V. Brigade, and the appointment of non-commissioned officers in the Highland Battalion will be made by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion.

7. A sub-committee shall be appointed annually in the month of May by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to aid him in the management of its finances in conformity with any arrangement made by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade. (*See* Q.R.V.B. Rules, s. 16.) This sub committee shall consist, along with the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, of a Field Officer, one or two Captains, and the Quartermaster.

8. The private subscriptions and donations of the several companies shall be separately administered under bye-laws to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion. Any special funds, donations, or trophies given or presented to the Highland Battalion shall be excepted from the operation of Rule 2, to the extent that they shall be held and administered for the Highland Battalion only, so long as it remains embodied.

JA. FERGUSON, *Lt.-Col.*,
Commanding Highland Battalion, Q.R.V.B., Royal Scots.

Confirmed.

HORATIO R. MACRAE, *Col.*,
Commanding Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, The Royal Scots.

Approved.

By order,

J. JERRARD, *Col.*,
Scottish District.

EDINBURGH, *July* 1900.

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APPENDIX II.

UNIFORM.

(With Prices of Men's Uniforms in Original Contracts.)

OFFICERS.

Doublet (scarlet, blue facings).
Kilt (Hunting Stewart tartan).
Belted Plaid (Hunting Stewart tartan).
Shoulder Plaid (Hunting Stewart tartan) for Field Officers.
Blue Serge Undress Jacket.
Trews (Hunting Stewart tartan).
Scarlet Serge (Gordon pattern).
Pantaloons (Hunting Stewart tartan) for Field Officers.
Mess Jacket (scarlet, blue facings).
Mess Vest (Hunting Stewart tartan).
Long Hose, Mess and Levee Dress (black and red diced).
Hose Tops (black and red diced).
Garters (scarlet).
White Spats.
Greatcoat and Cape.
Glengarry, with Regimental Badge (diced border, red, white, and blue).
Gloves (white and brown).
Whistle and Cord.
Buff Leather Shoulder Belt, Slings, and Breast Plate.
Buff Leather Waist-Belt.
Web under Belt Suspender and Buff Slings.
Silver Lace Dress Dirk Belt and Plate.
Dirk.
Skean Dhu.
Sporran (white hair, two long black tassels, and plate of frosted metal, with regimental badge.)
Brooch (white metal, with regimental badge.)
Shoe Buckles.
Jack Spurs and Steel Heel Spurs (Mounted Officers).
Claymore, with Basket Hilt and alternative Cross Hilt (for Field Officers Mounted Officers' hilt).
Sabretasche and Slings for Mounted Officers.
Black Dirk Belt *for undress* under blue jacket.
Feather Bonnet (white heckle, Gordon pattern).
Khaki Service Jacket (1902).
Khaki Service Spats (1902).
Brown Leather Service Sporran.
Khaki Helmet (Officers' pattern).

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MEN.

Uniform.

1900.	Doublet (scarlet, blue facings)	£1	1	9			
	Kilt (Hunting Stewart tartan)	1	3	0			
	Belted Plaid (Hunting Stewart tartan)	0	4	4			
	Glengarry (Royal Scots ornament)	0	1	8			
	Hose Tops	0	2	9			
	Spats (white)	0	2	6			
	Garters	0	0	8			
	Sporran (white, long black tassels, black glazed top, with white metal thistle and mount	0	8	10			
	Shoulder Pad	0	0	7			
	Collar Badges (pair)	0	0	3			
					£3	6	4
	Greatcoat				0	14	6

Equipment.

Sling	£0	2	1			
Buff Waist-Belt	0	6	10			
Buff Frog	0	2	0			
Buff Pouch	0	5	3			
Buff second Pouch	0	5	3			
Buff Braces	0	6	0			
Buff Greatcoat Straps	0	2	2			
Mess Tin and Cover	0	1	9			
Mess Tin Strap	0	1	0			
Water-Bottle (metal) and Strap	0	5	9			
White Duck Haversack	0	2	6			
Black Duck Kit Bag	0	3	3			
				2	3	10

Uniform.

1902.	Field Service Jacket (khaki) 1902	£0	13	3			
	Khaki Spats	0	2	6			
	Brown Leather Field Service Sporran	0	5	0			
					1	0	9
					£7	5	5

Total Outlay for Men :—			
On Uniform	£4	7	1
On Equipment and Greatcoat	2	18	4
Annual Capitation Grant	£1	15	0
= £7 in four years			
Equipment and Greatcoat Allowance	1	10	0

CONTRACTORS FOR UNIFORM.

Uniform and Equipment generally	J. & B. Pearse, 28 Floral Street, Covent Garden, London, E.C.
Dress Sporrans	A. Macfarlane, Kingussie.
Service Sporrans	W. C. Nicoll, Bankfoot, Perthshire.

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APPENDIX III.

RULES AND STANDING ORDERS, AND SPECIMENS OF CAMP ORDERS OF THE BATTALION.

RULES OF THE 9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS) THE ROYAL SCOTS.

1. The Corps is serving under the Volunteer Act, 1863, and the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it has been or shall be amended, and to all regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for War.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes—(1) enrolled members, consisting of efficients and non-efficients, and of (2) honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps (except as otherwise provided in Rule 22), but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the 1st of January in each year.

4. Each member of the Corps shall make a deposit of 10s. on enrolment, which shall be repaid to him on his request after he has served, and been returned as efficient, for five years. Should he fail to become efficient in any year, or quit the Battalion before the expiry of the five years from enrolment, this deposit will be forfeited, unless in special circumstances the Commanding Officer of the Battalion sees fit to order it to be repaid.

Every member of the Corps shall pay an Annual Subscription of 2s. 6d., which shall be collected by the Section Commanders of each company in the month of January. The Colour-Sergeant of each company will be responsible for the collection of these subscriptions before 1st February.

5. Any officer or other member who was returned in the list of non-efficients in the last annual return of the Corps, or who enlisted in the Regular Forces without having qualified as an efficient in the year of, or in the year previous to, such enlistment shall, on or before the 1st of December next following, pay to the funds of the Corps a sum equal to the amount of Government capitation allowance which he failed to earn. The Commanding Officer shall have power to remit such payment in special cases

5A. Any member may quit the Corps on giving the Commanding Officer 14 days' notice, in writing, of his intention to do so, and on complying with Rule 10, and paying any sums which may be due under these rules.

5B. Members intending to resign should hand in their notices between 1st November and the 31st December. Any member resigning after 31st December, and any member discharged for mis-

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conduct or any other cause, shall, on demand, pay a fine equal to the capitation grant for the current year.

5c. All members joining the Corps are expected to serve therein and render themselves efficient for three years, and if any member shall from any cause, except illness duly certified, or by enlistment into the Regular Forces, quit the Corps before the termination of the third Volunteer year from the date of his enrolment he shall pay, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, a fine as under :—

If he quits without having qualified as an efficient, £3, 10s.

If he quits after having been returned once as an efficient, £2, 5s.

If he quits after having been returned twice as an efficient, £1, 1s.

These amounts shall be considered as compensation for the fair wear and tear of clothing, equipment, and other expenses incurred by the Corps on his behalf, and shall be in addition to any sum which may be due under any other of the rules of the Corps.

6. The Commanding Officer will propose gentlemen for commissions as officers, in accordance with the regulations in force for the time being.

7. The non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer.

8. No person shall be admitted as a member unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer, and on the proposal of two or more members of the Corps.

9. Each member must be provided with uniform and accoutrements of the pattern approved by the Secretary of State for War.

10. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him which are the property of His Majesty's Government or of the Corps, and on quitting the Corps he must surrender such articles in good condition, fair wear and tear only excepted, or he will be required to repay to the Corps the cost of making good any damages or deficiencies therein.

11. The expression "property of the Corps" shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

12. Although the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps, he is empowered by Act of Parliament to assemble at any time a Court of Inquiry to inquire into any matter relative to the Corps, excepting the conduct of a commissioned officer. Such Court of Inquiry, when assembled, shall consist of three or five members of the Corps, one at least of whom shall be an officer. Any inquiry in reference to a commissioned officer must, under Act of Parliament, be made by a court composed of officers of the Volunteer Force within the county, convened under due authority.

13. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

14. The senior officer in command shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict fines for the following offences :—

(1) For returning into store, or having at drill or parade, arms or equipment dirty or ineffective, a sum not exceeding	£0	5	0
(2) For not returning arms and equipment into store by the day ordered, a sum not exceeding .	0	5	0

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(3) For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn, a sum not exceeding	£0	2	6
(4) For discharging the rifle accidentally, a sum not exceeding	0	5	0
(5) For pointing the same, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders, a sum not exceeding	0	10	0
(6) For wearing any article of clothing or equipment the property of the Corps at unauthorised times, a sum not exceeding	0	5	0
(7) For not completing class-firing for efficiency by the date fixed by the Commanding Officer, a sum not exceeding	0	5	0

N.B.—Any member losing or damaging an article, the property of the Government or Corps, shall pay the cost of replacement or repair, in addition to any fine that may be imposed on him.

15. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept under the orders of the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

16. All fines shall be paid on or before the first day of the month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer. All subscriptions, fines, and penalties are recoverable at the instance of the Adjutant or Sergeant-Major acting for the time being, or any other person authorised by the Commanding Officer, in any court having jurisdiction.

17. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament vested in the Commanding Officer, but a finance committee to aid him in the management of the finances of the Corps shall be appointed. This committee shall consist of the Officer Commanding and four other members (field officers, captains commanding companies, and the quartermaster only being eligible). Three members of the committee to be a quorum. The members of this committee shall be appointed annually by the Commanding Officer in the month of May, and three of them shall be appointed by him to receive jointly with him all issues of capitation allowance, etc.; and the Finance Committee shall, along with the Commanding Officer, produce annually an accurate account of the receipt, expenditure, and balance of the money entrusted to them, and a state of the funds of, and debts due by, the Battalion.

18. The private subscriptions and donations of the several companies, and any other private funds belonging to them respectively, may be separately administered under bye-laws to be approved by the Commanding Officer.

19. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

20. Honorary members may, in accordance with regulations, wear the uniform of privates of the Corps, with such distinguishing mark on the sleeve as may be approved by the Commanding Officer. They are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps, but they may, when the Commanding Officer approves, attend "plain clothes" drill.

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21. Honorary members shall be permitted to use the practice ground, when it is not required by the enrolled members, under regulations approved by the Commanding Officer.

22. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of £2, or annual subscription of not less than 10s.; but an enrolled member who has been returned as an efficient at least eight times in the annual returns of the Corps, and who is willing to re-enrol, should occasion require his services, may, on resignation, be retained as an honorary member without payment of donation or annual subscription, provided that the special sanction of the Commanding Officer to his so doing has been given.

23. Every member is expected to provide himself with a copy of the rules of the Corps.

Adopted at a General Meeting of the officers and other members of the Corps on 22nd August 1901.

JA. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 9th V.B. (Highlanders) Royal Scots.

Approved by His Majesty the King, as intimated by W.O Letter, dated 11th September 1901.

STANDING ORDERS.

Duties of Officers.

1. The entire responsibility for the discipline of the Battalion rests with the Commanding Officer.

2. The duties and responsibilities of Commanding Officer are clearly defined in the Queen's Regulations and War Office Orders. As it is, however, important that the established system of the Battalion should be maintained, officers in temporary command must distinctly understand that they are responsible that all existing orders and practices are adhered to in their integrity. The Commanding Officer desires to impress upon all officers and non-commissioned officers the importance of a dignified and courteous bearing to their juniors and all under their command. While all orders must be given with decision, and no irregularity allowed to pass unchecked, it should be the endeavour of all in command to make their instructions interesting, and to secure the cordial co-operation of all ranks in obtaining for the Battalion a high character for discipline, cheerful alacrity in carrying out orders and duties, and everything that contributes to the efficiency of a regiment. When faults have to be pointed out, it should be done as quietly and temperately as possible, and all movements at drill should be carried out with as little noise as possible, and no fuss.

3. The Majors should support the authority of the Commanding Officer by every means in their power, and immediately correct any fault they may detect either in officers, non-commissioned officers, or

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privates. The Senior Major will take charge of the right, and Junior Major of the left half battalion, or of such other companies as the Commanding Officer may direct.

4. On parades the Majors are expected to superintend the section and company inspections, and the "telling of" by company officers belonging to their respective half battalions, to see that these duties are performed intelligently, and with smartness and precision. They should from time to time visit the companies of their half battalion during the usual company drill hours, and on such occasion they should inspect the rifles, clothing, and equipment of the men on parade, and report for the Commanding Officer's information any defects they notice. The Majors should also superintend the drill, dress, and general conduct of the officers when in camp or on parade, and should give to the juniors the benefit of their experience and advice.

5. The Adjutant conducts the duties of his appointment under the immediate orders of the Commanding Officer. All orders, whether written or verbal, issued through or conveyed by him, must be understood to have been issued by the officer in command, and be immediately obeyed.

6. The Instructor of Musketry, who must be in possession of a Hythe Certificate, will assist the Adjutant in the musketry duties, and will attend class-firing as often as possible, and, by personal examination, satisfy himself that the targets are of the proper dimensions, and the registers and returns correctly kept.

7. The Quartermaster exercises general charge of the regimental premises, property, ammunition, and stores. On the march and in camp he is responsible for the provision of food, as also for the cleanliness and order of any barracks or camp in which the Regiment may be located.

8. A Captain is responsible for everything connected with the efficiency, instruction, and interior discipline of his company, and for all its equipments. He should identify himself with his company, and must take a personal interest in its training, conduct, and appearance. He should know and attend to every circumstance connected with his men, and make himself acquainted with them both on and off duty, and should be prepared at any moment to give information as to their ages, services, capabilities, etc., and he should use every endeavour to keep his company up to its full establishments. He is to sign all returns and reports connected with his company, and is responsible for their accuracy.

9. Subalterns are to assist the Captain of their company to the best of their ability; to act under his orders; to aid him in supervising the musketry training of the company; and to bring to his notice every irregularity.

10. Officers should make themselves thoroughly proficient in their duties, both as leaders and instructors of their men; they are expected to have in their possession the latest editions of the following books:—

(1) The Volunteer Regulations.
(2) Infantry Training.
(3) The Musketry Regulations.
(4) Combined Training.
(5) The Standing Orders of the Battalion.

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These should be corrected from time to time as changes are notified in Army or Battalion Orders, and produced, if called for, at the annual inspection of battalion books. Officers should check any irregularity or deviation from orders they may observe in any one of inferior rank, and should bring to the notice of the Commanding Officer any unsoldierlike conduct they may observe on the part of non-commissioned officers or men. Officers should be careful to address non-commissioned officers by their titular prefix and not by their surnames only. Officers' reports and all applications are to be made in writing; they are to be addressed to the Adjutant and not direct to the Commanding Officer. The object of desiring officers to make their applications in writing is to prevent misunderstanding as to what they really want, and as to the Commanding Officer's decision thereon. Officers are not to communicate with any military department except through the Commanding Officer. It is very desirable that every officer should go through the prescribed course at the School of Instruction within one year of appointment, and thus qualify as a proficient. (Paragraph 294, Volunteer Regulations.) Applications from officers or non-commissioned officers to be attached to a line regiment or regimental depôt, or sent to Aldershot or London for military course of instruction or to the School of Musketry at Hythe, will always be submitted and recommended for approval. The attention of officers is called to paragraphs 356-360a and 366-372 Volunteer Regulations, and it should be the effort of each to secure as many distinguishing marks and allowances for his Battalion as possible.

Permanent Staff.

11. The Sergeant-Major takes precedence of all other non-commissioned officers. The good order and discipline of the Regiment in a great measure depends on his unceasing vigilance and care. It is his duty to superintend and, when necessary, to control and check the conduct of any non-commissioned officer or private in the Battalion. No one but the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant has any authority to interfere with him in the performance of his duties as Sergeant-Major. All non-commissioned officers and privates when addressing the Sergeant-Major or receiving orders from him, should stand at "attention."

12. The permanent staff of Sergeant-Instructors rank senior to all Volunteer non-commissioned officers. They should use their best endeavours to instil into all ranks of the Battalion a state of discipline combined with soldier-like habits and steadiness. They should be most circumspect in their behaviour and smart in their appearance, and by their deportment in private as well as in their military life command the respect of all with whom they come in contact. They should be most careful in carrying out their duties, and act with absolute impartiality and fairness to all members of the Battalion. The military authorities depend almost entirely on their honour and integrity in the preparation of all returns, especially those connected with the drills and class-firing of members, and each member of the Permanent Staff should therefore feel in honour bound to use the greatest care and fidelity in such matters, acting not only up to the

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letter but to the spirit of the regulations. They should identify themselves with the Battalion or companies to which they are attached, and by an obliging disposition secure the goodwill and esteem of the members. Magazines, armouries, and rifle ranges, as well as all Government and Battalion property, are under their supervision; they must keep an accurate list of all such property under their charge, and they should immediately report to the Adjutant any defect or loss.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

13. Non-commissioned Officers rank with each other according to the dates of their appointments in their respective grades, Staff-Sergeants having precedence of Colour-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants of all others. Sergeants, as a rule, will be promoted from the Lance-Sergeants and Corporals; they must, however, have first obtained the Certificate of Proficiency referred to in paragraph 168, Volunteer Regulations 1901. Lance-Sergeants and Corporals will be promoted from the Lance-Corporals, who, in their turn, will be promoted from the ranks. (Lance-Corporals and Corporals when not doing duty as squad commanders will fall in in the ranks with their companies on parade.) The efficiency of a battalion depends very largely on the energetic and attentive services of active and intelligent non-commissioned officers, and Captains will be careful in making recommendations for appointment as such. All first appointments of non-commissioned officers will be made by the Commanding Officer after consideration of the recommendations of officers commanding companies; but their promotion and retention in their rank will depend entirely upon their military capacity and zeal, and the necessities of the Battalion. It is the duty of every non-commissioned officer to uphold, on every occasion, the credit and good name of his company and of the Battalion. He should be most particular in his appearance when in uniform, having his clothing and equipment clean and well fitted. Should he have cause to check an inferior in rank, he should do so in a temperate manner; at the same time, be decided in enforcing his orders.

Non-commissioned officers in charge of sections are responsible to the officer commanding their company for the general efficiency of their sections; they should be thoroughly acquainted with all their men and their addresses, and set them a good example in smartness, and punctual and regular attendance at drills and class-firing. They should make it their aim to secure full attendance on parade, a high standard of efficiency in musketry, and a good record for cleanliness of lines and conduct in camp. Squad commanders and group leaders should similarly set an example to those specially under their command, and endeavour to make the men of their squad or group the most intelligent and smartest in the company.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant is the assistant of the Quartermaster, under whose immediate orders he is, and whose place he should be able to fill during his temporary absence.

The Orderly Room Sergeant will assist the Sergeant-Major in the orderly room if required; will specially interest himself in obtaining recruits for the Battalion, and carry out any other duties which the Adjutant may require of him.

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Rank and File.

14. When in uniform, members should at all times preserve a soldier-like bearing, and in going to or returning from parades, they should be careful in the streets to carry their arms in a proper manner, and on all occasions to appear either in the authorised uniform of their Battalion or in purely civilian dress. The unsoldier-like appearance of Volunteers dressed partly in uniform, partly in civilian costume, brings discredit not only on themselves but on the Force to which they belong (869 V.R.) When walking without arms, a short cane should be carried. Clothing and accoutrements should be kept scrupulously clean and tidy, and the hair must not be long. Shirt collars must not be seen above the collar of the doublet. Watch chains and trinkets are not to be worn outside uniform. Waist-belts should be tight, and should rest on the buttons at the back of the doublet. It is the duty of every member to obey orders implicitly and immediately. No non-commissioned officer or private is on any account to reply to an officer or non-commissioned officer when reprimanded; or to argue on the impropriety or injustice of an order given by his senior. Should any one feel himself aggrieved in any way, he can, after carrying out his instructions, request his Colour-Sergeant or a Sergeant of his company to take him before the Captain of his company, whose duty it will be to enquire into any complaint. Non-commissioned officers and privates should submit all their communications to the Commanding Officer through the officer commanding the company.

15. Battalion Orders are to be read out on parade, posted in a conspicuous place in the Drill Hall, and when the Regiment is in camp or embodied for service, copied into company order books. It is the duty of each member to make himself acquainted with orders, and ignorance of orders cannot be accepted as an excuse for non-compliance with them.

16. Every member must notify any change in his address to the Colour-Sergeant of his company.

Saluting and Compliments to Colours of Passing Battalions.

17. When an officer addresses a superior on parade, or any duty, he will salute him with his sword if drawn, or, if not, by saluting properly with his right hand. When falling in with their company on parade, junior officers will salute the officer commanding the company. When ordered to fall out previous to the parade being dismissed, officers will move out to the directing flank and salute the Commanding officer together, and await his permission to leave the parade. Officers should be most careful to return the salute of non-commissioned officers and privates, except when their swords are drawn. A salute made to more than one officer should be returned by the senior only.

An officer in command of an armed party passing a guard, or paying or returning a compliment, will draw his sword before giving the necessary words of command. An armed party meeting another, or passing a guard, will do so at "attention," the commander giving the command "Eyes right" (or "left"). An officer in command

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of an unarmed party will salute with his right hand as he gives the command "Eyes right" (or "left").

18. Non-commissioned officers and privates in uniform must be careful to salute all officers of the Navy, Regular, Militia, and Volunteer Forces when in uniform.

19. When a soldier carrying arms passes an officer, he will do so at the "slope," turning his head towards him. If hatless and an officer passes him he will turn towards him and stand at "the order." Salutes with the hand are not paid by a soldier whose head is uncovered.

20. Colours, when uncovered, are invariably to be saluted by all ranks.

Points to be Attended to at Drill.

21. When coming on to or quitting parade, members must carry their rifles at the "slope," and move smartly, and without talking or noise.

22. It is necessary that each member bring his waist-belt and bayonet, as well as his rifle, to all parades and drills (excepting recruits drilling without arms).

23. In order to reckon an attendance each member should be present throughout the entire drill; he should "fall in" at the hour appointed, and not quit the parade without leave until it is dismissed.

24. Silence must be maintained in the ranks when drilling, and on every occasion when under arms. Talking in the ranks not only gives an unsoldier-like and unsteady appearance, but makes it impossible for men to hear or pay attention to words of command, or the explanations given. Supernumeraries are particularly enjoined to keep silence on battalion parades, refraining as much as possible from checking men in the ranks by speaking to them or touching them. When it is necessary to speak to a man, they should do so quietly. If necessary, the names of inattentive men can be taken down and reported to Captains of companies after parade. Second only to silence, is the necessity of standing still in the ranks. The whole appearance of a battalion on parade may be spoilt by one or two men fumbling with their dress, or turning their heads to look at an inspecting officer. If a man requires to adjust his dress or to complete some motion in which he has fallen behind, he should take one smart pace to the front, do what is necessary, spring to "attention," and step back smartly to his place. To be able to stand still is the first test of discipline, and all Volunteers should bear in mind that silence and steadiness in the ranks, care in saluting correctly, and smartness in dress and deportment, are the points which officers of other regiments have most opportunity of noticing, and do much to give a battalion a good reputation. Men should never be kept at "attention" unnecessarily, or even "standing at ease." "Stand easy" should always be given, or men will get into the habit of moving when at "attention" or "standing at ease." Officers in command of all parties must take care that the men are not kept unduly standing at "attention," and that at field manœuvres every reasonable opportunity of giving rests is taken. A great distinction will be made between drill parades and field

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manœuvres, and the habit of discipline once acquired is easily maintained under relaxed conditions.

25. The company roll is to be called on each parade, and the names of those present marked up. The roll of recruits is to be called and marked up in like manner. In answering the roll call members should repeat their battalion number.

Mode of Falling in for and Dismissing Battalion Parades.

Where space permits, the Battalion will "fall in" by companies, and be subsequently formed up in "Assembly Formation," as directed in "Infantry Training," sections 173 and 198.

In streets, squares, and other places, where space does not admit of "Assembly Formation" being adopted, the method will be as follows :—

Falling in.

The Battalion will "fall in" in column by the right, with an interval of two paces between sections. If necessary, the ordinary column distance will be reduced to ten paces.

Detail of Instructions for Falling in.

Form up (by Sergeant-Major).—Five minutes before the time appointed for parade the right Squad Commanders (or at special ceremonial parades, the right markers) will take up marking for their companies ; the men will form up *quietly* on their left and "stand at ease."

"*Markers*" (by Sergeant-Major).—Right Squad Commanders will come to the recover, and the Battalion to "attention."

"*Steady*" (by Sergeant-Major).—Right Squad Commanders will come to the "slope."

"*Right Dress*" (by Colour-Sergeants).—Men will take up their own dressing by the right.

"*Stand at Ease*" (by Colour-Sergeants).

"*Call the Roll*" (by Colour-Sergeants).—Section Commanders will move to the front of their sections, call the roll, then take post.

"*Company—Slope Arms*" (by Colour-Sergeants).—The company will come to the "slope," the Colour-Sergeants reporting to their company commanders, who will then inspect and tell off *quickly*.

Telling off.—During the "telling off" of the companies the non-commissioned officers in the supernumerary rank will stand at "the order."

On "*Markers*" sounding.—Right Squad Commanders will move to the head of the column and will be covered by the Adjutant.

"*Advance.*"—On the "advance" sounding, officers will draw swords and march their companies on markers.

"*Battalion—Fix Bayonets—Slope Arms.*"—Bayonets will be fixed and arms sloped, by command of the Adjutant.

Dismissing.

"*Fall out the Officers*" (by Commanding Officer).—The officers will move out to the directing flank, senior Subalterns on right of Captains,

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juniors on left. Senior Major on the flank of line of officers nearest head of column, Junior Major and Adjutant on other.

The Salute.—Time to be taken from the mounted officer at head of column. Officers will return swords together, and move individually to immediately behind the Commanding Officer, and will not leave the parade ground until permission is granted by the Officer Commanding.

"*Dismiss.*"—The parade will be dismissed by the Adjutant.

If the Battalion is ordered to dismiss by companies, each Captain will draw his sword and give the command "Eyes right" (or "Eyes left") as he passes the Commanding Officer, and dismiss on his company parade.

Note.

On all parades which they are ordered to attend, the pipers and drummers should be on the ground and ready to "fall in" at least five minutes before the hour notified for the Battalion to parade, in order that they may be prepared to sound the "fall in" if required.

Dress.

26. The following are the orders of dress :—

Review Order.

(To be worn on Ceremonial Duty and at Church Parades unless otherwise ordered, and when ordered on special occasions.)

Officers.

Glengarry (with blackcock's feather).
Doublet.
Kilt.
Plaid and brooch.
Dress sporran.
Full-dress waist-belt and dirk.
Cross-belt.
Claymore.
Skean dhu.
White buckskin gloves.
Hose tops, garters, and white spats.
Mounted officers will wear pantaloons instead of kilt, shoulder plaid, jack boots, and steel (or nickel) jack spurs. At Church Parade, trews, Wellington boots, heel spurs, and dirk.

Men.

Glengarry (with blackcock's feather).
Doublet.
Kilt.
Plaid.
Sporran.
Waist-belt.
Hose tops, garters, and white spats.

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Marching Order.

(To be worn at Annual Inspection, and on other occasions when ordered.)

Officers.

Scarlet serge (without plaid, feather, and skean dhu, unless specially ordered).
Cross-belt with claymore.
Brown gloves.
Otherwise, as in review order. Puttie gaiters (or putties if ordered) may be worn by mounted officers. All mounted officers must be dressed alike.

Men.

No plaid or feather, but otherwise as in review order, but with full equipment.

Field Day Order.

Men.

As in marching order, but without equipment other than waist-belt and one pouch, unless specially ordered.

Drill Order.

Officers.

Field-service serge and gaiters. Otherwise, as in marching order.
If the men parade in civilian clothes, blue frock, trews, claymore worn from waist-belt under jacket.

Men.

Serge. Field-service gaiters. Glengarry without blackcock's tail. Waist-belt with one pouch on right side. No plaid or other equipment unless ordered. Otherwise, as in review order.
Or civilian clothes.

Mess Order.

Officers.

(1) In camp or permanent quarters :—
Shell jackets, mess waistcoats, trews.
Field officers wear heel spurs.
(2) At occasional mess dinners, or when attending dinners, etc., of other units, or when mess dress is ordered for a ball or other public occasion :—
Shell jackets, mess waistcoats, kilt, sporran, skean dhu, long hose, garters, dress brogues, silver buckles.

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Full or Levee Dress

Officers.

As in review order, except that all officers wear the kilt and long hose, with dress brogues, silver buckles. White kid gloves will be worn.

The provision of mess uniform is wholly optional.

Boards and Regimental Duties.

Blue jacket, trews, brown leather gloves, and dirk.

Dirks will be worn on camp duties and at musketry parades (but not at target practice, where neither sword or dirk is required), boards, attending at orderly room, and at any company parades where the men are not under arms, attending the inspection or parades of other units (unless the sword be ordered to be worn in District Orders). A stick and gloves will invariably be carried when the dirk is worn without the sword.

Swords must be worn on all parades when the men are under arms, except musketry drills, and field manœuvres when carbines are ordered to be carried. The sword will be worn by the Orderly Officer when performing the duties of orderly officer throughout the day. The Orderly Officer will carry a stick when armed with the sword in the performance of his duties as such, but the stick will not be taken by that officer on to parade. The sword will also be worn by officers when attending as members of any boards, courts of inquiry, etc., which are not purely regimental. On these occasions gloves will be worn and canes carried.

Whistles will be carried by Officers and Sergeants (to be attached to second button of doublet or jacket, with cord just long enough to enable whistle to be brought to the mouth) in all orders but review order.

27. *Method of Wearing and Carrying the Claymore.*—When the sword is sheathed, the scabbard will never be hooked up except at levees. Officers, when marching "at ease" on the line of march, are at liberty to wear their swords in this manner if they so desire, but it is pointed out that a few minutes of so carrying it (as also the sword being carried over the arm) will, on a wet day, ruin the doublet.

When the cross-belt is worn (*i.e.* in marching and review order), the scabbard will always be hooked up when the sword is drawn, but, immediately the sword is returned to the scabbard, the latter should be unhooked and carried in the left hand with the point to the front. The dirk belt is to be worn *over* the cross-belt.

In drill order, the scabbard will never be hooked up, but always carried as detailed above, whether the sword be drawn or not.

Officers standing at "attention" will not allow their swords to dangle on the ground, and if the sword be not drawn at the time (as when "telling off" a company for instance), the scabbard will be held in

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the left hand, the grip of the claymore to be next the leg, sword pointing straight to the front, and point 12 inches from the ground.

The slings of the cross-belt must be so regulated that the sword shall not dangle on the ground, but just clear it when walking.

The above does not apply to mounted officers. The swords of these are never hooked up, but they stand at "attention" by resting the left hand on the hilt, with the point of the sword pointing to the rear, and just clear of the ground.

Officers are recommended to have their scabbards nickel-plated. This is optional, but ensures the sword being clean and well kept, and, after wet weather, saves much trouble.

Officers should avoid coming on parade in the act of putting on or buttoning up their gloves.

28. Officers in uniform attending a funeral, or when in mourning, should wear a piece of black crape 3¼ inches wide round the left arm above the elbow. This is the only mourning to be worn in uniform, unless when otherwise specially ordered.

29. Members of the Battalion are expected to appear in full-dress uniform (kilt, doublet, and plaid, etc.) at all indoor entertainments given in connection with the force. This rule also applies to sergeant-instructors. On ordinary occasions non-commissioned officers may wear the blue (or red) undress of their rank.

Efficiency.

30. The standard of efficiency laid down by the Order in Council and War Office Regulations of 1902 will be found in the Appendix to these Orders.

Any variation will be notified from time to time in the annual Regimental Programme, or in Battalion Orders, and members should mark any alterations on their copies accordingly. It should, however, be always borne in mind that the conditions of efficiency are merely qualifying, and represent the *minimum* of what is required to secure the ordinary capitation grant. It should be the desire of every volunteer to help in making his Battalion a highly trained, smart regiment, and to attend, as far as his civil duties permit, on every occasion when his unit is under arms. It should also be the aim of every officer and section and squad commander to bring the general marksmanship of their companies to as high a level as possible, and to induce the men who pass their class-firing with low scores to repeat the practices and improve their shooting.

The attention of all members is called to the paragraphs in the Efficiency Regulations providing for men necessarily absent from home doing their company training and musketry with, or being attached to, another corps. Any officer or volunteer desiring to avail himself of the facilities given by these paragraphs should make early application to the Adjutant in order that the necessary permission may be obtained and steps taken.

General Range Regulations.

31. It is to be distinctly understood that when class-firing the rifle is to be used as issued by Government. Colouring or marking the

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sights in black and white, or with pencil, or in any other way, and the use of any addition, such as paper sights, are strictly prohibited.

32. All members (officers, section commanders, and recruits excepted) are expected to fire 10 rounds in volley firing or other field practice annually, and all non-commissioned officers are to be exercised in judging distance drill and practice.

33. The Musketry Instructor, the Officer, or Sergeant-Instructor on duty at the range will be held responsible, in the absence of the Adjutant, that the practice is conducted strictly in accordance with the Rules contained in the Musketry Regulations for the time being in force, as modified by the Volunteer Regulations.

34. Class-firing is never to take place except under the supervision of an officer or a sergeant-instructor.

35. Ammunition for class-firing and, to a certain extent, for Morris Tube practice, is issued free of charge to all members.

36. A recruit is not permitted to proceed to target practice until he has been certified by the Commanding Officer or the Adjutant to be thoroughly instructed in aiming and position drill.

37. Recruits must be practised in firing on the Morris Tube range before firing on the range.

The Commander-in-Chief having pointed out that class-firing should be carried out under the supervision of company officers, it is hoped that all company officers will do their utmost to be present on the range in order to superintend the firing of their companies on the dates laid down in the programme for their companies to fire. Each company is allotted its own days for class-firing, and it is very desirable that the practice of company officers superintending and systematically putting their companies through their annual course should be adhered to.

Band and Pipers.

38. The Band (when formed) shall consist of from 18 to 30 bandsmen (3 members per company), of whom 1 may be a sergeant, and 2 corporals. The Bandmaster and Bandsmen, of seventeen years of age and upwards, must qualify for certificates of efficiency, in accordance with the conditions at the time applicable to members generally.

39. There shall be a sergeant piper (acting Pipe-Major), a corporal piper, and one piper per company. A second piper may be allowed per company, but will not be borne on the strength as a piper.

40. Neither Band nor Pipers may appear in uniform for any purpose or take part in any public meeting or ceremony without the Commanding Officer's consent. On such occasions they must be careful to appear properly dressed. When playing at public dinners, long hose should be worn without gaiters, and pipe banners carried.

41. Bandsmen and Pipers, for purposes of discipline on battalion parades, will be under the direction of the Bandmaster. Band regulations as to the conditions on which the Band and Pipers may make public engagements, and as to the remuneration of Bandsmen and Pipers, will be published from time to time in Battalion Orders.

42. The Pipe-Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant. He is responsible that the pipers are properly instructed, and that

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their pipes are kept in good order. He is also responsible for their smartness and general appearance on all occasions.

43. The Sergeant-Drummer is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant. He is answerable that the buglers are properly instructed in their duties, and that their instruments are kept in good order. He will signal when the changes from pipe to brass band are to take place on the march. On him devolves the duty of manœuvring the Band and Pipers on parade.

44. The Bandmaster is to pay particular attention to the conduct of the Band, who, with regard to discipline and duty, are, as well as himself, under the immediate orders of the Adjutant. He will receive orders from the Band President on everything that relates to music.

45. Any bandsman, piper, or drummer who wishes to make a complaint will request the Band-Sergeant, Sergeant-Piper, or Sergeant-Drummer to take him before the Adjutant (in the case of a bandsman, the Band-Sergeant will, before taking the man to the Adjutant, report the matter to the Bandmaster, and in the case of a piper, the Pipe-Sergeant will report to the Pipe-Major).

Pioneers.

46. Will not exceed the strength of 1 sergeant and 10 men.

Machine Gun Section.

47. The Machine Gun Section (when formed) will consist of the numbers authorised by the Volunteer Regulations.

Cyclist Section.

48. The establishment of the Cycle Section (when formed) will be 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, from 12 to 20 privates, and 1 bugler. It may consist of sub-sections belonging to any companies of the Battalion. Members of the Cyclist Section must be good riders, medically fit, and with good eyesight. They should be marksmen, and it is very desirable that they possess a knowledge of military sketching and army signalling. Machines, which must be provided by members, must be rear-driving safety bicycles, front-steering tricycles, or tandem tricycles. Every machine must be furnished with a spanner fitting every nut on it, an adjustable wrench, a screw-driver, an oil-can filled with oil, and a cleaning cloth or leather. These articles must always be carried on parade. The officer will keep a diary of work performed by his command. The distances covered, times of actual riding and duration of halts, casualties to machines and riders, etc., must be accurately recorded. The senior officer or non-commissioned officer will make a minute inspection of the machines before and after each parade. Injuries to machines incurred while on parade of a purely accidental nature, and not incurred by neglect or design, or through any defect in the machine, will be made good by the Battalion. No claim for injury to a machine not discovered and reported to the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the parade before the parade is dismissed will be entertained. The following articles will be provided by the

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Battalion: Patrol jacket, knickerbocker breeches, spats, hose tops, active service caps, rifle covers, and fittings for carrying rifle and ammunition.

Signallers.

49. The Signalling Section will consist of 1 officer and 2 non-commissioned officers holding certificates under para. 372, V.R., as instructor and assistant instructor respectively, and 6 signallers holding badges under para. 879, V.R. Supernumeraries at the rate of 1 per company should be trained to replace signallers becoming ineffective.

Bearers.

50. Two men per company should be trained as Stretcher-Bearers. The training of officers and men in ambulance and stretcher drill and first aid to the wounded will be carried out under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the District. Certificates of Proficiency, A.F., E. 596, are granted to successful candidates examined under such orders. The Volunteer Medical Staff Corps' badge may be worn on the right arm by Volunteers holding the certificates mentioned, and who, having attended four stretcher drills annually, are certified by the Medical Officer of the Battalion to be efficient, and who have been duly appointed regimental stretcher-bearers (271, V.R.).

Correspondence.

51. Official letters are to contain full information of all particulars upon the subject to which they relate, and are to headed thus :—

(Here state subject.)	From (state rank, name, and corps). To (state officer or head of department addressed).

Each letter should refer to one subject only, which will be briefly indicated, for example — Discipline — Equipment — and should be written on foolscap paper with quarter margin. Paragraphs should be numbered, and enclosures, if any, described in the margin. Short letters may be written on a half sheet, but if there are enclosures a full sheet should be used. The rank and corps of officers are, in all cases, to be added to their signatures. Unless otherwise directed, replies, remarks, or queries arising out of an original letter or memorandum are to be made in the form of minutes. The first minute is to follow on the page where the original communication ends, and the person who affixes it should mark the letter No. 1 and the minute No. 2. Each minute is to follow immediately under that which by date precedes it. A fresh half sheet is to be added when required.

Mobilisation.

52. Mobilisation, when ordered, will be carried out in accordance with the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Scottish District, which are printed in the Appendix.

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Corrections and Additions.

53. Any alterations or additions made to the Standing Orders will be notified in Battalion Orders, and should be marked by all members upon their own copies, or added on the blank sheets at the end. In particular, slips giving any revised musketry course should be pasted in and referred to.

Issue of Standing Orders.

54. A copy of these Rules and Standing Orders must be handed to every recruit upon enrolment, and all members are expected to be familiar with the instructions contained in them affecting their own or any lower rank.

JA. FERGUSON, *Col.*,
Comg. 9th V.B. (Highlanders)
Royal Scots.

APPENDIX TO STANDING ORDERS.

HINTS ON THE CARE AND CLEANING OF ARMS, UNIFORM, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

1. *Instructions for Cleaning the Rifle.*

N.B.—The rifle should be examined and thoroughly cleaned, and the barrel wiped out with oily flannelette, at least once a day.

As soon as possible after firing the last shot, arms should, whenever practicable, be thoroughly cleaned; if this is not done without loss of time, rust or erosion will rapidly appear, which will spread and be difficult to remove, even if the barrel is not injured. When thorough cleaning before returning to quarters is not possible, arms must, in any event, be wiped out with flannelette soaked in oil immediately firing is over, and be thoroughly cleaned as soon afterwards as possible.

Although a barrel in which rust has been allowed to form may be cleaned so as to appear what may be termed *rag clean*, it may be so pitted or rusted that it would not be *view clean*, *i.e.*, in a state to be passed by an expert inspector. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken to *prevent* the formation of rust, which can only be done by strictly carrying out the following instructions:—

No oil other than the special *rifle oil* (or, in the case of M.-H. arms, Rangoon oil) issued is to be used for cleaning the *inside* of the barrel. *Rifle oil* contains a proportion of caustic soda, the alkaline character of which causes it to neutralise any acid which may be in the fouling, and generally to prevent rust. The oil should be well shaken up before use.

No hard substance, such as emery, sand-paper, etc., is ever to be

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used for cleaning either the outside or inside of the rifle. Care is to be taken to prevent the browning being rubbed off the barrel. *Water should on no account be used.*

The bore will at all times be kept slightly oiled. Under no circumstances must it be wiped dry and bright except for inspection of arms *when such inspection takes place in the barrack room.*

To Remove the Bolt.

Remove the bolt in the following manner: Raise the knob with the right hand as far as it will go, draw back the bolt to the resisting shoulder, release the bolt head with the forefinger of the right hand from the retaining spring, and raise it to the full extent, then draw back and remove the bolt.

To Replace the Bolt.

Ascertain that the cocking-piece and resisting lug are in a straight line, and that the bolt head is turned over to the left as far as it will go, then place the bolt in the body, press the bolt till the head is just clear of the resisting shoulder, push the head downwards till it is caught by the retaining spring, close the breech and press the trigger.

To Clean the Bore.

.303 Arms.—Remove the bolt (or, in the case of the Martini action, open the breech by depressing the lever), oil the gauze of the pull-through well with rifle oil, drop the weight through the bore from the breech, and pull the gauze completely through. Then insert in the loop nearest the gauze a piece of dry flannelette, 4 inches by 2 inches, and draw it through the bore as before; the flannelette should never be pulled back when partly through, as it would probably jam. It may be necessary to use three or four pieces of flannelette before the barrel is *rag clean*, *i.e.*, before the material remains unsoiled after use, but those which are little soiled should be saved for future use. Finally, an oiled piece of flannelette should be drawn through and the bore left oily. When the gauze of the pull-through, in consequence of frequent use, ceases to fit the barrel tightly, narrow strips of flannelette or paper may be inserted under each side to increase its diameter. No larger piece of flannelette than 4 inches by 2 inches should ever be used, and it may sometimes be reduced in *width* with advantage. It saves time if two men assist one another, one holding the rifle and the other manipulating the pull-through.

M.-H. Arms.—Open the breech, wrap a piece of damp rag, flannel, or tow round the jag of the cleaning rod so as to cover it, and rub carefully up and down the barrel to remove the fouling. Water should not be used. Should the rod stick fast in the barrel no attempt is to be made to drag it out by extreme force, but it must be removed by the armourer. Replace the piece of damp rag, etc., by a dry one, and then by an oiled one (woollen, if possible), and pass it a few times up and down the barrel.

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To Clean the Outside and Frictional Parts.

Wipe the inside of the body and bolt with an oiled rag to prevent rust and remove dirt, then clean the outside of the barrel, and oil all frictional parts of the bolt and body. The Martini action can usually be sufficiently oiled by pouring a few drops of oil through the opening between the lever and the body when the end of the lever is drawn out of its catch block, and the rifle held with the trigger guard uppermost; the breech end of the barrel, the interior of the body, and breech block should also be wiped as well as possible with an oiled rag. To prevent water soaking into the stock, and at the same time to give it a polished appearance, it should be well rubbed with oil. French polish or varnish is on no account to be used. Before using the rifle all dust and sand must be removed, and the frictional parts of the breech action and the bore should be slightly oiled. The chamber and the outside of the rifle should be wiped quite free from oil.

2. *To Clean the Bayonet.*

Take a small piece of bathbrick, crumble it up, and rub on the steel with a cloth; polish after with a burnisher.

3. *To Clean the Bayonet Scabbard.*

Use ordinary blacking and polishing brushes; polish well till a good gloss is obtained.

4. *To Clean Brass.*

Obtain a cake of pink paste and a piece of sponge. Damp the latter and apply the paste to the metal, then polish with a dry cloth or a piece of chamois leather. To clean buttons a button brass must be used. Slip the buttons, say three at a time, through the slit, then use the pink paste, and polish with a hard brass brush. When cleaning cap badge and collar ornaments remove them from the cap and tunic.

5. *To Clean the Mess Tin Cover.*

Apply soap and water with a soft brush, say an old shaving brush, then dry and polish with a cloth or a piece of chamois leather.

6. *To Clean the Mess Tin.*

Scrape a little chalk, whitening, or bathbrick on to the tin, and rub in with a damp cloth, then rub and polish with a dry cloth.

7. *To Clean Haversacks.*

The haversack should never be pipe-clayed; do not use chloride of lime or other chemicals to bleach it. All that is wanted is soap and water. A new haversack requires very constant washing at first to give it a nice white colour, but it will get it if *washed frequently.* A

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good plan is to hang it up in a suitable place and keep it full of water for some days. After washing the *sling*, do not *wring* it, as it acquires a permanent twist. Stretch it flat on a table, and rub it down with a towel.

8. *To Pipe-clay "Buff."*

"Buff," the name applied to all the white straps of a soldier's accoutrements, such as slings, belts, valise, and canteen straps, frogs, etc., is less easy to pipe-clay when quite new than when it has been in use some time.

To prepare the pipe-clay, crush up a tablet into as fine powder as possible, put it into a jam pot and half fill it with cold water. Mix it well with a piece of clean wood. It is then ready for use. It will keep a long time with a little water occasionally added. Blanco is equally as good as pipe-clay.

N.B.—Always keep the pot covered for fear of dust and dirt.

To apply the pipe-clay use a small, fine sponge, which should be kept exclusively for this purpose. A coarse sponge makes ugly streaks on the "buff." Dip it in the pipe-clay first, squeeze, and apply to the front and edges of the article.

In damp weather the "buff" will not dry for an hour or so; in dry weather ten or fifteen minutes will do.

When "buff" is very dirty (for instance after a dirty route march), wash it in *cold* water, scrubbing it with a brush. When it is dry, pipe-clay as before, but it will need three or four coats.

When handling "buff" after pipe-claying it, do so very gingerly, as hot fingers leave very visible marks.

All "buff" slings, pouches, frogs, belts, straps, spats, and buckskin gloves may be pipe-clayed and cleaned according to the foregoing methods, but not *haversacks*.

"Buff" should be kept in a cupboard or drawer where dust cannot get at it; but should *always* be pipe-clayed before parade.

9. *To Clean Gaiters.*

Brush the mud off with a cloth brush, then pipe-clay with sponge (the oftener the gaiter is pipe-clayed the whiter it becomes), beginning at the top of the gaiter and finishing at the toe. When the gaiters are very muddy, dip your cloth brush in cold water and brush till the mud is removed, then give them several coats of pipe-clay; finish up by folding the gaiter by the centre seam, down which press the back of your cloth brush, then hang them up to dry.

10. *To Clean Cloth Garments.*

Doublets, etc., when muddy, should be hung up to dry; they should then be well brushed; the stains, when the mud is off, should be washed with soap and warm water. The garment should not be folded up and put away until it is dry again. A grease spot may be removed by placing boiling pipe-clay on the spot and brushing off when dry.

If a doublet or other garment is very badly stained it is better to

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send it (with your Captain's permission) to be cleaned at a proper establishment; the cost is trifling. If slightly stained, clean with soap and water.

11. *To Clean Facings.*

Blue facings are treated as garments.

12. *For Pipers' Accoutrements, Sporrans, etc.*

To clean belts, remove silver ornaments, and put on a little harness composition on leather, in the same manner as blacking is applied to boots, etc., and, when thoroughly dry and polished, rub it over with a bees-wax cloth.

To clean hair of sporrans, use a stiff brush, like a horse dandy brush, with soap and clean luke-warm water, and brush well over until all the dirt is removed; then take clean cold water and brush off all the soapy water thoroughly from the hair, then take the sporran in the hand and swing it up and down so that all the water will be thoroughly switched out. This is the best way to dry the hair of the sporran, and if it is not done in this manner the water collects at the points of the hair and causes them to turn yellow.

The silver top of sporran should be cleaned with soap and water. The hotter the water is the better. The soap should be applied by means of an ordinary button brush. The ornaments on belts and the ornament on clasp should be treated in the same manner as the sporran top, but the other parts of the belt mounts should not be brushed; they should be washed with a clean soft cloth, and with soap and water.

After these silver articles are thoroughly cleaned, they should be rinsed through clean cold water, and thoroughly dried with a clean soft cloth.

The mountings on the dirk should be brushed with soap and water in the same manner as the sporran top, care being taken not to scratch the patent leather on the scabbard.

13. *Personal.*

Make it a rule to get your hair cut and trimmed once a month.

If you do not wear a beard get a shave before coming to parade.

Give your face and hands a sluice before coming to parade.

Remember that to be habitually dirty and slovenly is not in itself so bad as that it is an indication of the absence of many essentially soldierly qualities, as obedience, self-respect, and *esprit de corps*. Dirty soldiers and Volunteers bring more discredit on their corps than they perhaps are aware of. The general cleanliness of a body of troops is a sure guide to its efficiency, and consequent value to the country.

14. *Dress.*

Now that you know how to clean your clothes, weapons, and accoutrements, study how to put them on properly.

See that your doublet fits you; get it altered, if necessary, till it is

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thoroughly neat, and, at the same time, comfortable round the neck, under the arms, round the waist, and as to length of sleeves. Your Captain will give you every help in this matter if you explain to him, and let him see your clothes on you, through the Battalion Sergeant-Tailor.

Set a polish on your shoes, and avoid getting them dirty as much as possible on your way to parade.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FITTING THE EQUIPMENT.

Haversack.—The haversack, when worn, is to be slung across the right shoulder. The haversack sling (both front and hind strap) will be worn under the waist-belt. The scabbard of the side-arm is to be under the haversack, the top of the latter being in line with the top of the scabbard, but not above it.

Waist-Belt.—Fit this on and see that it is tight, and that the side buckles are taken up to the same hole on each side. This is important, otherwise the brace dees in the rear are thrown out of position.

Frog and Pouches.—Slip these on to the belt and fasten it.

Braces.—Pass these over the shoulders and under the shoulder-straps, and buckle on to the rear angle dees. Pass the front supporting-straps through the loop on the waist-belt, then through the loop on the pouch, through the slide on the strap, haul it taut, and buckle to the carrier. When the brace is in position the spring hooks that steady the valise should be just above the shoulder-blades, and to the rear of the shoulder-straps. See that the braces are buckled up sufficiently to take the weight of the waist-belt off the hips.

Greatcoat.—This must be tightly rolled 15 inches long, and fastened with the coat straps 9 inches apart, the tail end of the coat downwards and to the rear, the buckles to the front. Pass the attaching loops of the coat straps through the waist-belt inside the brace dees and downwards, and secure to the locking studs. When the greatcoat is worn the straps may be carried in the pockets.

Mess Tin.—Place the mess tin on the coat, flat side to the back. Pass the strap of the mess tin through the cross of the braces downwards, through the centre loop on the waist-belt, and buckle tight to the front.

Water-Bottle.—Slip the strap end up through the waist-belt on the right side just in front of the coat, bring it over the belt, and secure to the locking stud on the tab.

All rifles and equipment must be returned to the Armoury as soon as possible after the date on which they are required is published in Orders.

DUTIES IN CAMP AND BARRACKS.

The following duties, when required, will be detailed daily in camp or barracks. Captain of the day, Orderly Officer, Orderly Sergeants, Orderly Corporal, Sergeant and Corporal on gate duty, Sergeant and Corporal on canteen duty, Orderly Sergeant and Orderly Corporal for each company or provisional company. The above come on duty at "Reveille" every morning.

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Captain of the Day.

He takes general supervision of the ordinary duties of the Battalion.
He inspects the rations.
He visits the barrack rooms or tents at one meal during the day.
He visits the guards and sentries by day and by night.
He takes a general supervision of the in-lying picquet.
He accompanies the Commanding Officer in his visits to the barrack rooms or tents.
He examines and countersigns as correct the Orderly Officer's report.
Any complaints about rations to be reported to the Adjutant verbally at once.

Orderly Officer.

He reports himself to the Captain of the day.
He inspects the rations previous to issue.
He visits the barrack rooms or tents at each meal.
He visits the canteen during the hour of issue, and the kitchens after the last meal.
He visits guards and sentries by day and by night.
He inspects the in-lying picquet at "Retreat" and "Tattoo."
He collects the reports at "Tattoo."
He sees all lights extinguished 15 minutes after "Last post."
He has charge of the in-lying picquet under orders of the Captain.
He accompanies the Commanding Officer on his visits to the barrack rooms or tents.
He attends guard mounting parade, and, in the absence of the Adjutant, mounts the guard.
Any complaints about rations to be reported to the Adjutant verbally at once.

Battalion Orderly Sergeant.

He reports himself to the Adjutant and officers for duty, and attends the latter in all their duties about barracks or camp. Calls for Orderly Officer's report, which he takes to the Captain of the day, who, after countersigning the same, sends it with his own report to the orderly room.
He sees the barrack room windows open a quarter of an hour after "Reveille."
He parades and marches off (under the Battalion Orderly Corporal), the meals for the guards.
He parades the Orderly Corporals at the issue of rations.
He will be present at "Retreat" and "Tattoo" parades, and parade the Orderly Corporals at "Lights out."
He, with the Orderly Corporal, reports himself to the Adjutant, the Captain of the day, and the Orderly Officer, after morning parade, or, if there be none, on the first opportunity.
He sees that the warning for meals is sounded by the Orderly Bugler at the proper time.
He shows orders to the field officers.

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He reports and conducts all men who report themselves sick to the Medical Officer.

He hands his report to the Sergeant-Major.

Battalion Orderly Corporal.

He reports himself with the Battalion Orderly Sergeant to the Adjutant and officers on duty.

He parades at the ration stand at the hour named for drawing rations.

He marches off the men carrying the guard's meals 5 minutes before meal hours.

He accompanies the officers on duty in visiting the men's quarters or tents at the meal hours.

He parades at "Retreat" and "Tattoo" and "Lights out."

He assists the Orderly Sergeant generally in the performance of his duties.

Sergeant and Corporal on Canteen Duty.

They are responsible that no irregularities occur in the canteen. They will not remain in the canteen, but will walk, or sit, about outside. They will, however, visit it frequently.

No man the worse for liquor is to be permitted to enter the canteen. Men on guard or picquet are prohibited from entering the canteen.

They are responsible that men under the influence of liquor, or men improperly dressed, do not leave barracks or camp. They prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into camp or barracks.

They relieve each other as may be directed by the Sergeant-Major.

Company Orderly Sergeant.

He should be detailed either by the week or day.

He makes out all the returns, states, etc., and calls the roll at breakfast, dinner, "Tattoo," etc., and on all occasions of the assembling of the company.

He parades all duties, and is responsible for the appearance of the men. He is answerable that the number of men demanded by the Sergeant-Major are properly warned.

He attends at the orderly room to write the orders of the day, and takes the detail of duties to be furnished by the company.

He is responsible that the orders are shown to the company officers by the Orderly Corporal.

He is also responsible that the rooms or tents are in proper order, ready for the officers on battalion duty at the hours they visit them; and at breakfast, dinner, and tea roll-calls he must be ready to report the company and to follow the officer to the rooms or tents.

He parades at "Last post."

He is responsible that the men of his company are informed of all orders concerning them.

Company Orderly Corporal.

He shows all orders to the officers of the company. He goes round the rooms or tents the first thing every morning. Parades all fatigues

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and small parties without arms. Parades the orderly men at the ration stand.

Parades orderly men with guard's dinner. Parades at guard mounting, "Last post," and "Lights out." Accompanies the Orderly Sergeant with the men for duty when parading.

He assists the Orderly Sergeant in seeing that the rooms or tents are in proper order when the officers on regimental duty visit them.

He attends all parades and roll-calls with the company Orderly Sergeant.

Dress.

Officers or non-commissioned officers on duty are on no account to appear except dressed for duty, and they are not to leave the immediate neighbourhood of their barracks or camp except on duty.

Reports.

In camp or barracks the following reports will be forwarded to the orderly room daily :—

Captain of the day's report. Orderly Officer's report. Battalion Orderly Sergeant's report. Morning states from each company.	By Battalion Orderly Sergeant. 9 A.M.
Battalion guard report, 9 A.M.	

All passes for the Commanding Officer's signature must be backed by officers commanding companies and sent to the orderly room by 9 A.M.

In-Lying Picquet.

The Battalion in-lying picquet mounts with the guard, and is under the orders of the subaltern of the day. At "Retreat" and "Tattoo" it is inspected by the subaltern of the day.

Orderlies.

All Orderlies, whether non-commissioned officers or privates, are to be considered as on a most particular duty, and are to be most punctual in the delivery of letters, messages, etc.

The Orderly Corporals of companies will show the orders to the officers of their companies as soon as possible after their issue. Should that not be practicable, they can be shown just before mess. If, however, an officer be at that time absent from his quarters he can see the orders on his return by sending for them to the Orderly Sergeant, in whose possession the order book must always remain, except while being shown to officers of the company.

Orderlies of all ranks must wear their side-arms when employed on duty.

Guards and Sentries.

The commander of a guard is to be constantly with it, except while visiting the sentries, which duty he will perform at least twice by day and twice by night to ascertain if they are acquainted with their orders, and are carrying them out. When proceeding on this duty he will

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mention his intention and the probable time of his absence to the next in command.

Commanders of guards are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the orders of their guards and those of each sentry's post.

The orders for the guard are to be distinctly read and explained to the men as soon as the guard is mounted, and again after the sentries first posted return to the guard.

Non-commissioned officers and men are on no account to take off any part of their clothing or accoutrements while on guard.

When the guard is turned out it is expected that the non-commissioned officers will be the first to appear ready to form the guard, thereby setting an example to the men.

To members of the Royal Family, to general officers in uniform, to colours (if uncased), guards will "present arms," and the bugle sound the "salute."

Guards will "present arms" to general officers and field officers of the day.

To the Commanding Officer when in uniform, irrespective of his rank, guards will turn out once a day and "present arms."

When general officers in uniform, or others entitled to a salute, pass in rear of a guard, the guard will "fall in" and stand with "sloped arms," but no bugle will sound. When such officers pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute as they stand, receiving the word of command from the senior officer present.

Guards will turn out with "sloped arms" to all armed parties.

To "armed corps," guards and sentries will "present arms." Guards do not turn out to unarmed parties.

The expression "armed corps" means a regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery with its guns, a battalion of infantry with or without colours, garrison artillery of not less than four companies, and engineers not less than four companies.

Guards are not to pay compliments between "Retreat" and "Reveille."

Guards are to be under arms and minutely inspected during "Retreat," "Tattoo," and "Reveille" sounding. They are also to be under arms in case of an alarm of fire, etc.

Officers and non-commissioned officers commanding guards are to turn out and inspect their guards a quarter of an hour previous to the arrival of the new guard, when it is expected that every man will be as clean and regular as when he mounted guard.

To general and field officers and armed parties sentries "present arms." Parties with side-arms are considered armed parties.

To officers of inferior rank sentries stand with arms at the "slope," and to unarmed parties stand with arms at the "slope," unless they are commanded by field officer, in which case they will "present."

Sentries will not "present arms" to any officer or armed party after sunset, but as long as they can discern an officer they will turn to the front at his approach and stand steady with arms at the "slope" until he is past.

Sentries in sentry-boxes salute by coming smartly to "attention."

No drinking or gambling to be allowed in the guard-room.

All reliefs are to be inspected by the commander of the guard before they are marched off, and also on their return. Corporals are to be most careful in giving their orders to sentries, and are not to admit of

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the least deviation therefrom when subsequently repeated to the relieving sentries.

A sentry is not to give up his orders, the parole, or countersign except to his Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, the commander of his guard, or the officers on duty, unless in the presence of the corporal of the guard.

Sentries are never to quit their arms or converse or loiter on their posts, but are to be constantly alert and to move about in a brisk and soldier-like manner, patrolling to about 10 yards on each side of their posts. They are not to go into their sentry-boxes in good or even moderate weather.

All sentries are to pay the compliments due to officers according to their rank, and all reliefs are to "slope arms" in passing officers.

Sentries will challenge all persons approaching their posts after "Tattoo."

The sentry at the guard room door will cause all men returning off pass to report themselves to the commander of the guard, who will satisfy himself whether they have returned in proper time.

Returned passes will be forwarded to the orderly room the following morning with the guard report. The time of each man's return is to be stated on the back of his pass.

As nothing tends more to show off a regiment than the appearance of men on guard and sentry, non-commissioned officers on guard are to take particular notice of any men who may appear slovenly or awkward in turning out or on their posts as sentries.

No guard that has been relieved or any armed party is to be dismissed without previous application to the senior officer present on the parade ground. All guards previous to dismissal are to be marched to the parade ground, where they are to be inspected and arms examined.

In relieving sentries the corporal is responsible that the orders are repeated upon every relief, no matter whether the sentry going on was on the same post before or not.

No sentry is ever, on any account, to quit his post without being regularly relieved by a man of the guard.

All stores and furniture in charge of a guard are to be handed over from one commander to another. The method of relieving or posting a guard, relieving or posting sentries, sentries challenging, and guards turning out, is laid down in the Infantry Drill.

The senior non-commissioned officer in each room or tent is held responsible that all lights and fires are extinguished at the proper hour.

After the lights are out no one is to leave the barrack room or tent without the sanction of the non-commissioned officer in charge.

In the case of an alarm being sounded, all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates off duty are, without any exception, to immediately turn out on parade, where they will remain until further orders are given.

Orders for Commander of a Guard.

1. Commanders of guards will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the orders for the guard, as well as those on each sentry's post.

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2. Each relief will be regularly inspected by the non-commissioned officer of the guard, going to, and returning from, its post.

3. The non-commissioned officer on guard will visit his sentries at least twice by day and twice by night.

4. The guard will turn out and "present arms" to the General Officer Commanding if in uniform, and the bugler will sound the "Salute for the Guard."

5. The guard will turn out once by day and "present arms" to the Commanding Officer if in uniform, and with "arms at the slope" to all armed parties.

To armed corps they will "present arms."

6. The sentry on the guard room door will "present arms" with the guard, unless it is the duty of the guard to stand at the "slope," in which case the sentry will at once "present arms" irrespective of the guard.

7. When the General Officer Commanding, in uniform, or persons entitled to salutes, pass in rear of the guard, it will turn out and stand at the "slope."

8. The guard will not turn out to an officer not in uniform, except members of the Royal Family.

Guards will not turn out after sunset as a matter of compliment, but will turn out on the approach of a body of troops, in case of alarm, or to receive "grand" or "visiting" rounds.

9. Guards will turn out at "Retreat," "Tattoo," and "Reveille," when they will be carefully inspected by the commander of the guard.

10. Sentries will "present arms" to all armed parties, to general and field officers, and to all parties commanded by a field officer, and to guards commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Sentries will stand at the "slope" to officers of inferior rank. Parties with side-arms to be considered as armed parties.

11. To all unarmed parties sentries will stand at the "slope," unless they are commanded by a field officer, in which case they will "present."

12. Sentries will not "present arms" to any officer or armed party after sunset, but they will stand at the "slope."

13. Sentries in sentry-boxes will salute by coming smartly to "attention."

14. The guard and sentries will pay the same compliments to the officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and to officers of the Auxiliary Forces when in uniform.

15. Sentries *only* pay compliments to commissioned officers of the departments of the army according to their rank.

16. Greatcoats will be worn at the discretion of the non-commissioned officer of the guard, and when they are used belts will be worn over them.

17. In case of fire, the guard will turn out and continue under arms until the fire has been extinguished or they are ordered to fall out.

18. These orders are to be read and explained to the men, as soon as the guard has mounted, by the commander of the guard.

19. The non-commissioned officer on guard is held responsible that all the men on guard are acquainted with the distinguishing marks on the uniform of officers, naval and military, entitled to the "present."

N.B.—Additional orders, according to circumstances, will be issued.

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Orders for a Sentry on the Guard Room or Tent.

1. To turn out the guard to general officers when in uniform, Commanding Officer once by day if in uniform, field officers of the day, officers on duty once by day and once by night, and to all armed parties passing his post.

To turn out the guard at "Retreat," "Tattoo," and "Reveille."

2. In case of *Fire*, *Riot*, or any unusual occurrence, to immediately alarm the guard.

3. To pay proper compliments to all officers passing his post, according to rank.

4. To challenge all persons approaching his post from "Tattoo" until "Reveille."

5. To allow no one to enter the guard room or tent except on duty.

6. To take charge of all Government or regimental property on or near the vicinity of his post.

N.B.—Additional orders, according to circumstances, will be issued.

Instructions for Pitching Tents.

One non-commissioned officer and six men (one file as polemen, one as packers, one as pegmen) are required to pitch each tent.

The whole of the tent party (with the exception of the front rank poleman of each tent) will march off under a subaltern from each company, unpack the waggon, and bring up the tents.

The officers commanding companies will parade the front rank polemen in single rank. The polemen will then receive the word of command, "*From the left* (or *right*), ——— *paces Extend.*" The officers commanding companies will dress the men from *left* to *right* of companies (or *vice versâ*), a mounted officer covering them in succession from the FRONT. Each tent squad will bring up a tent, pegs, and pole, open the tent bag, and drive a peg between the heels of the poleman, who will grasp the pole; the tent will then be opened and placed on the pole. If the tent has storm guys, they will be fixed, and the ends placed over four pegs, driven at right angles to one another 5 yards from the pole, marking four corners; if the tent has no storm guys, the four red runners will be held each by a man, the non-commissioned officer seeing that the door points the proper way and that the fly is fastened. On all being reported ready, the bugle will sound one G, and the whole will be raised at once, the guys fixed, and the pegging down completed.

At night and in rainy weather the tent ropes should be slackened, to prevent the tent pegs being drawn or the pole broken.

NOTES ON OUTPOST DUTY.

Sentries.

(*a*) Principal points to be provided for in posting sentries:—

By day:—

To be concealed as much as possible consistently with a clear view over ground in front.

If possible, sentries on either flank to be seen, and the picquet or its connecting sentry.

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By night :—

To be placed on roads, tracks, and at their junctions, and will depend rather upon the sense of hearing than that of sight.

On slightly undulating ground they should be placed on low ground so as to have the sky-line between themselves and any one approaching their post.

If the ground descends abruptly, they will be more advantageously posted below the crest on the enemy's side, so as to observe and listen without being seen.

(*b*) Points to be impressed on a sentry when posted :—

Amount of ground to be watched.

Directions, and probable route of approach, of the enemy.

If unable to be seen, the position of the sentries on either flank and the picquet to be carefully pointed out.

Position of nearest examining post.

Name of commander of outpost.

Name of any villages, rivers, or defiles within view.

The countersign.

Number of his post and his picquet.

To notice every detail, however trivial, and to report all they have seen and heard.

(*c*) Orders to be given to sentries with any others adapted to local circumstances :—

No compliments.

Any one disobeying their order to halt, or to proceed to the nearest examining post, to be fired on.

To fire upon enemy advancing to attack.

Valises not to be taken off without orders.

Not to kneel or lie down (except under fire) without orders.

Not to move about on their posts.

If attacked, whether to fall back gradually on picquet or hold their ground.

At night :—

To challenge all persons approaching his post in a low voice, only allow one to advance at a time; if a second challenge is disregarded, shoot them down.

Deserters from the enemy, or bearers of a flag of truce, to be halted at such a distance from the line as to prevent any person overlooking the post. Deserters to be ordered to lay down their arms. Deserters and flag of truce to be passed along front to examining post, and no sentry to speak to them further than giving above instructions.

Reconnoitring Patrols.

Full instructions to be given to commander as to object, direction to be taken in going and returning, distance to be traversed (infantry, as a rule, ¾ to 1 mile), formations to be adopted, action to be taken in meeting enemy's patrol, enemy in force, as to firing to give the alarm.

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Vigilance, silence, and circumspection to be maintained, no noise on any account to be made.

To find out what the enemy are about.

Not to fight.

SIGNALS.

1. *Advance, or forward.*—Arm swung over the shoulder from rear to front, finishing with the hand pointing to the front.

2. *Reinforce.*—Arm swung from rear to front as in underhand bowling.

3. *About turn.*—Arm circled above the head.

4. *Halt.*—Arm raised perpendicularly above head with hand open.

5. *Incline.*—Body turned, and arm extended horizontally in the required direction.

6. *Change direction.*—Circular movement of the extended arm in line with the shoulder in the required direction.

In order to prevent the *Change direction* being mistaken for the *Advance*, it is important that the hand should be kept level with the shoulder in the former signal.

7. *Quick time.*—Arm raised in line with shoulder, elbow bent at right angles, and forearm vertical.

8. *Double.*—Clenched hand moved up and down between thigh and shoulder.

9. *Extend.*—Both arms extended horizontally in line with the shoulders, dropped to the sides, and the proper arm extended to the flank required, or both arms if outwards.

10. *Close.*—Both arms raised as for the *Extend*, and then brought together in front of the chest. Direction indicated as in 9.

11. *Lie down.*—The open hand lowered a few times from the height of the waist towards the ground.

Any of the above signals made with the head-dress held in the hand will apply to the enemy, as observed or reported by scouts or patrols.

12. *Enemy in sight—In small numbers.*—Sword or rifle held horizontally over the head.

13. *Enemy in sight—In force.*—As in 12, but weapon raised and lowered frequently.

14. *No enemy in sight (also a negative signal).*—The rifle held up perpendicularly at full extent of the arm, muzzle uppermost.

15. *Running short of ammunition.*—Rifle perpendicular, butt uppermost, swung with a pendulum motion from side to side.

WHISTLE SOUNDS.

Whistles are to be used only to attract attention to orders or signals about to be given. To this order there is but one exception, namely, a long shrill whistle, which means discontinue firing. The whistle should not be used to attract attention when with troops actually firing.

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ENTRAINING AND DETRAINING.

In entraining, the strictest order and silence to be maintained whilst the carriages are being entered, and until the train has moved out of the station.

In detraining, until the corps has marched off from the rendezvous outside the station, and is allowed to march at ease.

In detraining the men must quit their carriages without noise, and form up on their markers at once outside.

Officers commanding companies are to attend to the entraining and detraining of their men, which must be performed with silence, celerity, and regularity.

Officers are not to look for their places until their men are seated.

In telling the men off in carriage sections, officers commanding companies should arrange for a non-commissioned officer to be in charge of each compartment.

The Sergeant-Major, a bugler, and the markers should travel in a carriage next the Adjutant.

Men are to retain possession of their rifles ; they must never be laid on the floor of the carriage.

Men are prohibited from leaving their carriages without permission.

Officers commanding detachments should invariably report themselves to Railway Staff Officers (should there be any) at entraining and detraining stations.

GENERAL ORDERLY ROOM AND BATTALION ARRANGEMENTS.

The Orderly Room and Headquarters of the Battalion at 7 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, are regularly open—

On Week-days (except Saturday) from 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. ; and from 7 to 9 P.M.

On Saturdays, from 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Adjutant will attend at the Orderly Room every day from 12 to 1, and on Thursday evenings from 8.30 to 10 o'clock.

Any member of the Battalion desiring information should apply to his Section Commander, or the Colour-Sergeant of his Company, or the Permanent Staff at the Orderly Room, Headquarters.

A Medical Officer will be in attendance for the examination of Recruits each Tuesday evening while enlistment is going on, or on other occasions when arranged.

The Clothing Stores are open on Tuesday, from 7 to 9 P.M.

The Armoury is open during Orderly-Room hours.

On special occasions the use of rooms, otherwise reserved for particular purposes, may be obtained for Company Meetings. Special application must be made to the Adjutant, in accordance with the Hall Regulations, at least a week before the date desired.

When a Parade is to be countermanded, owing to the inclemency of the weather or any other cause, a Triangular Flag (with blue base and white tip) will be hoisted on the Nelson Monument, Calton Hill, two hours before the time fixed for such Parade, and Notices will be posted at all the Police Stations.

The Range (Hunters' Bog) is open on Week-days from 5 P.M. to

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dusk, and on Saturdays from 2 P.M. to dusk, between the dates notified in Battalion Orders.

FORMS.

These were :—

1. Promotion Return.
2. Battalion Parade State.
3. Company Travelling State.
4. Pass.
5. Camp Parade State.
6. Sick Report.
7. Ration Return.
8. Report by Captain of the Day.
9. Report by Subaltern of the Day.
10. Report of the Battalion Orderly Sergeant.
11. Form of Application for Leave from Annual Camp or Inspection.
12. Form for Tendering Resignation.

CONDITIONS OF EFFICIENCY.

The Conditions of Efficiency in force were appended for information.

MOBILISATION ORDERS.

The following were the Mobilisation Orders of the Battalion, in accordance with the Mobilisation Orders issued by the General Officer Commanding Scottish District on 30th January 1901 :—

1. On the order to mobilise, unless special orders to the contrary are issued, all units will mobilise.

2. They will afterwards be concentrated by an order from District Headquarters.

3. Reports will be made to the Regimental District until the march to the place of concentration is commenced, when the Corps at once comes under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Garrison or Field Force to which it is allotted.

4. The place of mobilisation is the Drill Hall at the Headquarters of the Battalion. The Commanding Officer, on receiving the order to mobilise, will cause every man to be warned.

5. Within twenty-four hours after the warning every man must assemble at the rendezvous at the time to be named.

6. The Battalion will mobilise at full enrolled strength, and the names of the absentees must be strictly recorded.

7. Every man should carry provisions for twenty-four hours in his haversack.

8. Complete Marching Order must be carried by all ranks.

9. If a cap, in addition to other head-dress, is in use, it may be carried according to the custom in use in the Battalion.

10. All officers will wear haversacks and water bottles. Dress—serge jackets, and, unless mounted, carry their cloaks like their men.

11. Every man shall wear strong easy-fitting shoes. This is most important. When orders have been received for concentration, a pair of slippers should be carried also (spare boots occupying too much space).

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12. Service S.A. ammunition will be carried in the pouches as prescribed by paragraph 774 Volunteer Regulations, 1899. Any further supply required will be issued under order of the General Officer Commanding from the reserve held by the A.O.D.

13. Every non-commissioned officer and man should have a kit-bag distinctly marked, to contain the following articles :—

1. Valise.
2. Greatcoat.
3. Slippers and spare laces.
4. Flannel Shirt.
5. Socks.
6. Comb (hair).
7. Brush (cloth).
8. Towel and soap.
9. Pot of grease.
10. Hold-all, complete.
11. Housewife, fitted.

14. The amount of luggage to be taken to the place of concentration will be restricted. All officers should be prepared, when with a movable Field Force, to reduce their kit to 40 lbs. for a Company Officer and 60 lbs. for a Field Officer. A minimum supply only of mess property must be taken.

15. Every one must carry on him—

Flannel belt.
Field dressing.
Clasp knife and lanyard.
Identity Ticket, Army Form B. 2067.

16. On first mustering, and on the two next subsequent parades, extracts from the Army Act, and especially section 176 (8), will be read out.

17. In event of the Battalion being detailed for Scottish local defence only, the numbers required to take the place allotted in the defence scheme will be kept up for duty, the remainder being told off into reliefs and warned the date they will be required for duty.

18. Till orders for concentration are received, the first relief will attend for drill daily. A guard will be mounted at the Drill Hall, and all regimental arrangements for permanent duty carried out.

19. A responsible officer will be selected to remain at the Headquarters to act on instructions he may receive from the front. A non-commissioned officer and private of the men left in reserve will be on permanent duty with him as clerk and orderly.

20. The Officer Commanding the Corps will report daily his state of preparation.

Battalion Orders for Camp, 1903.

1. The Battalion will go into Camp as part of the 31st Field Army Brigade at Stobs Camp from Sunday, 19th July, to Sunday, 2nd August.

2. An Advance Party, under command of the Quartermaster, will proceed to Stobs on morning of Thursday, 16th July, to take over camp equipment, lay out and pitch the camp. This party will consist of a Sergeant-Instructor, the acting Quartermaster-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, and 15 Men.

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3. The Battalion will parade in marching order at Headquarters at 9 A.M. on Sunday, 19th, and march to Waverley Station (North British Railway), where they will be entrained. On return to Edinburgh on Sunday, 2nd August, the Battalion will "fall in" at the station of arrival, and be marched to the vicinity of its own Headquarters for dismissal.

4. Any men proceeding to Camp at the close of the first week will parade at the Headquarters at an hour to be notified, and proceed to Camp under command of an officer to be detailed. Men leaving Camp at the end of the first week will travel as a marching-out party, and proceed to the Regimental Headquarters for dismissal.

Men's Kits.

Kit-bags will be issued at Headquarters to any men who have not received them, on a date to be hereafter notified.

The following articles will be carried in the kit-bag :—

Field service serge.
Field service gaiters.
Plaid.
One pair civilian trousers (grey flannel recommended), which may be worn in the lines as a change in wet weather.
One or two changes of shirt (flannel recommended), socks, shoes.
One or two towels, comb, razor, shaving materials, knife, fork, spoon, and cleaning materials.
Each squad should arrange to have a set of shoe brushes and clothes brush for the use of the squad.
A pair of canvas shoes (which may be worn in uniform in camp when off duty) will be useful in dry weather.
Men are recommended to provide themselves with an enamel plate and basin.

Dress.

The dress for all parades in Camp will be drill order, the field service serge and gaiters being worn, unless otherwise ordered.

It is intended to issue on the arrival in Camp a leather sporran to be worn at field work, and a khaki service helmet to be worn in hot weather.

Non-commissioned officers should carry note-book and pencil.

When off duty and outside Camp, or visiting the Camp of other battalions, non-commissioned officers and men must wear either the proper walking-out dress of the Battalion or drill order with the waist-belt. The full-dress sporran should always be worn when walking out. It is specially desired that all men visiting the Camps of other battalions should do so in the proper walking-out dress of the Regiment, *i.e*, scarlet doublet, plaid, waist-belt, white gaiters, and cane. Sergeants alone will wear side arms. The greatest care must be taken to pay the proper compliments, especially to officers of other units.

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Officers' Baggage.

All Officers' Baggage must be sent to the Drill Hall, Headquarters, 7 Wemyss Place, distinctly addressed to—

The Quartermaster,
9th V.B. (Highlanders) R.S.,
Camp of 31st Brigade,
Stobs Camp Station.

and clearly labelled with the name of the Officer to whom it belongs, not later than 8 P.M. on 15th July in the case of the heavier baggage; and not later than 8 P.M. on 18th July in case of light personal baggage.

The personal baggage which may be taken by the troop train must not exceed—

Field Officer	80 lbs.
Other Officer	70 „
Non-commissioned Officer and Men .	20 „

Non-commissioned Officers' and Men's Baggage.

All Kit-bags must be delivered, properly packed and addressed, at the Headquarters not later than 8 P.M. on Saturday, 18th July.

Officers should carry—

Map, measuring compasses, magnetic compass, watch, whistle, note-book, pencil, and field-glass;

and have in their possession—

Infantry Training.
Combined Training.
The Standing Orders of the Battalion.
The Battalion Camp Orders.

Camp Routine.

(This is subject to General Camp or Brigade Orders.)

Reveille	5	A.M.	Sunday, 6 A.M.
Breakfast	8	A.M.	
Dinner	1	P.M.	
Tea	5.30	P.M.	
Retreat	7	P.M.	
Guard Mounting	7	P.M.	
Tattoo—First Post . . .	9.30	P.M.	
Last Post	10	P.M.	
Lights Out	10.15	P.M.	

No talking or lights are permitted after "Lights Out."
The Sergeants' Mess will close at 11 P.M.

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Battalion Orderly Buglers.

Battalion Orderly Buglers will be detailed daily. No call will, on any account, be sounded except by them. The Orderly Buglers' post will be at the Orderly Room Tent.

Fire.

In case of Fire or Alarm, the "Alarm" will be sounded, when Companies will fall in on the Battalion Parade Ground without arms, and await orders. All tents near the fire will be at once struck.

Reveille

will be repeated, when sounded by the Brigade Buglers, by the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion marching up and down the lines of the whole Battalion.

Daily Orders.

All Orders for the Day will be issued from the Orderly Room, where Orderly Sergeants of companies will attend when required. As far as possible, Orders for the following day will be issued at 7 P.M., or as soon as possible after receipt of the Brigade Orders.

Orderly Room.

The time at which the Commanding Officer will attend at the Orderly Room for the disposal of cases will be 6.30 P.M., when parades admit. Any substituted hour will be notified.

Commanding Officer's Camp Inspection.

The Commanding Officer, or an officer detailed by him, will inspect the Camp daily at an hour to be notified in Orders, when all officers will be present with their companies.

Rations.

Rations will be drawn at an hour to be notified.

All other supplies than those provided by the Army Service Corps and Regiment must be procured individually from the Battalion Dry Canteen and Coffee Shop.

Cooks.

Men detailed as Cooks must bear in mind that their first duty is to have all meals up to time. Fires must be lit early. Their cooking places and kitchens, and all utensils used by them, must be clean and in proper order. All waste in the preparation of food must be avoided.

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Canteen.

There will be a Regimental Canteen for the supply of beer, porter, aerated waters, etc., and a Dry Canteen at which individual supplies can be procured on payment.

Guards.

Guards will be detailed after arrival in Camp.

Picquet.

The Picquet will consist of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 men.

Regimental Police.

will consist of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates.

Approaches to Camp.

No traffic of any kind is to pass through the tents. All carts, waggons, and horses must pass by the road indicated.

Men leaving the Camp should do so by the routes which will be pointed out.

Examination of Pouches.

On all occasions when blank ammunition is used every man's pouch will be examined by an officer before issue, and a written certificate that this has been done, signed by an officer of the company, transmitted to the Adjutant.

Company Lines, Tents, Etc.

Officers commanding companies are to examine the tents of their companies, and see that they are properly pitched, and also to visit the tents to see that everything is clean and tidy. The tent flies are to be rolled up the first thing every morning. In rainy weather the fly may be rolled up on the leeward side of the tent. They are not to be let down until 3 P.M.

At night and in rainy weather the tent ropes should be slackened, to prevent the tent pegs being drawn or the tent pole from breaking.

The space between the companies' tents is for the private parades of the company—those of the Right Half Battalion being in front of the lines of tents, and those of the Left Half in the rear. This is contingent on sufficient space being available.

An officer of each company, detailed by the Captain, will visit the men's lines, as soon as possible after Reveille, to see that all is proceeding in accordance with instructions.

One officer per company will invariably go round the tents at breakfast and dinner.

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Captains will entrust subalterns with the control and preparation of the lines of their half companies, but the supervision of the Captain is none the less necessary.

The Commanding Officer delegates to officers commanding companies the power to deal with the following cases :—

1. Absence without leave (when not for duty or parade) not exceeding one hour.
2. Late for parade.
3. Dirty or improperly dressed on parade, guard mounting, picquet, or fatigue.
4. Inattention in the ranks.

All other offences will be disposed of by the Commanding Officer.

General.

The ground and vicinity of the Camp must be protected from damage. No spade is to be used without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

Blankets are not to be laid on the grass for cleaning arms and equipment on.

Great attention must be paid to the arms, which require more care under canvas, as one damp night will rust rifles.

At the Commanding Officer's or General Officer's inspection of the lines, men will be drawn up in single rank on the proper left of their tent, the non-commissioned officer on the right of the line. When bedding, sheets, etc., are laid out for airing and inspection, they should be arranged in the manner which will be directed on the right of the tent, and the piles dressed from the right of the company line. A clean and tidy camp is the first sign of a well-regulated regiment, and each man should endeavour to make his tent the best in the lines, and take a pride in leaving the ground as clean as possible when the Camp is struck.

Paper, rags, matches, etc., should never be thrown on, or allowed to lie on, the ground. The tent *pin* bag may be used as refuse bag for *dry* matter, and then emptied into the refuse barrel.

Company officers will visit their men's tents daily, and inspect all rifles belonging to their companies, to see that they are clean, and everything arranged according to Order.

The following Extracts from the "Standing Orders, Stobs Camp, 1903," are published for information :—

Bounds of Camp.

1. Men may leave the vicinity of their Camps and walk out within a radius of 1½ miles, when not on duty, without a pass.

Game.

2. The game on the Stobs Estate is strictly preserved, and includes pheasants, partridges, grouse, hares, and rabbits. Men are forbidden

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to trap, snare, kill, or molest in any way the above-mentioned birds or beasts. Any infringement of this Order will be very severely dealt with.

Dogs.

3. Owing to the sheep and game on the Estate, no dogs are allowed in any part of the Camp, and Officers Commanding will ensure none being brought with the troops.

Fishing.

4. Fishing in the river in any state or form is strictly forbidden.

Closing of Gates and Damage to Fences.

5. All gates must be carefully closed, and the greatest care taken not to damage the fences. Non-observation of this rule will lead to great trouble with the farmers, owing to there being stock grazing in all parts of the Estate.

Sheep.

6. Care should be taken to avoid disturbing or frightening the sheep and lambs grazing on the Estate.

Wood.

7. Cutting wood, or in any way damaging the trees or shrubs, is strictly forbidden, and the stacks of cut wood which have been collected all over the property for fuel are on no account to be interfered with or removed without the permission of the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.

Entering Farms.

8. Farms or farm buildings are not to be entered except on duty, and smoking in them is prohibited.

Passes.

9. Men may proceed on pass to Hawick, as a privilege to be sparingly granted, up to twelve midnight. Other week-end passes may be granted under special circumstances only.

Acreknowe Reservoir.

15. The reservoir at Acreknowe is placed out of bounds except for fishing by officers having tickets from the Municipal Authorities at Hawick. Bathing or in any way fouling the water or land immediately adjoining the reservoir is strictly prohibited, it being the source of the Hawick water supply.

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Discipline.

86. While encamped at Stobs Volunteers are to be treated, as regards discipline, exactly as Regular troops.

Attention is directed to the following simple medical recommendations calculated to promote comfort and physical efficiency :—

I.—To prevent Footsoreness.

1. See that boots fit and are not too new, and see that thick woollen socks are worn.
2. Before marching soak the feet, if possible, in hot water; dry carefully and rub over with oil, or, better, soft soap worked into a lather; then put on the socks.
3. At the end of the day wipe the feet with a damp cloth, and rub over with tallow and spirits in the palm of the hand. *Always wash the feet at the end of a march.*

II.—To prevent Fainting in the Ranks.

1. Take a full and *digestible* meal, and avoid smoking before starting.
2. Wear a firm and tight waist-belt, but have the chest free from pressure.
3. Report yourself, if sick, for medical examination before starting.

DETAILS FOR SPECIAL CAMP DUTY.

Orderly Men of Tents.

Their duties are generally to draw rations—breakfast, dinner, teas—fill pail and bucket at night, and assist non-commissioned officer in seeing that tent and ground is kept clean.

Battalion Orderly Sergeant and Corporal.

The duties are detailed in the Standing Orders, pp. 122 and 123.

Company Orderly Sergeant and Corporal.

Standing Orders, p. 123.

Orderly Officer (Subaltern of the Day).

Standing Orders, p. 122.
He must be on parade before the bugle sounds for any of his duties. If not, he is late for parade.

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Captain of the Day.

Standing Orders, p. 122.

The Quartermaster and his Staff.

The Quartermaster is mainly responsible for the maintenance in good order of the Camp precincts, kitchens, latrines, water arrangements, etc.

All relating to the kitchens, preparation of meals, etc., is under his particular charge. He must satisfy himself that the refuse tubs are properly emptied.

He is responsible for the quantity issued at rations.

He will attend the issue of rations.

He will accompany the Commanding Officer at his daily inspection of the Camp.

He will himself, with his staff, inspect the Camp daily, to see that the sanitary regulations are attended to and the Camp equipment in good order.

The Sergeant Pioneer and Pioneers are at his disposal.

Medical Arrangements.

A Medical Officer will be detailed daily for duty in Camp. In case of sickness or accident a Volunteer must at once report himself to the Orderly Sergeant of his company, who will inform the Surgeon on duty. The latter will send to the Orderly Room by 9 A.M. a list of those under treatment, stating the nature of illness.

General Volunteer Regulations.

Attention is also specially directed to the paragraphs in the Conditions of Efficiency under the Revised Volunteer Regulations relating to Camps, printed in the Appendix to the Standing Orders.

Intoxicants.

Wines and Spirits are strictly forbidden in Camp, and if found in possession of any non-commissioned officer or man within the Camp will be taken away and destroyed.

Postal Arrangements.

Letters and Postal Telegrams will be received at the Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, and Orderly Tent, and will be sent to the Brigade Post Office in time for the usual dispatches of Mails.

The Commanding Officer is confident that every member of the Battalion will recollect that the character of the regiment for regularity, soldier-like bearing, and discipline depends on himself personally, and

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that all ranks will succeed in maintaining for the Highlanders a good reputation for keeping a well laid out and clean Camp, cheerfulness in any discomforts connected with Camp life, and intelligence and smartness in carrying out all duties, whether in Camp or at manœuvre.

By order,

H. S. WEDDERBURN,
Captain Gordon Highlanders,
Adjutant 9th V.B. (Highlanders) Royal Scots.

HEADQUARTERS,
7 WEMYSS PLACE,
EDINBURGH, *July* 1903.

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APPENDIX IV.

FINANCE OF THE REGIMENT AS A VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1900-1908.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL BATTALION ACCOUNTS.

1900-1901.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants received	£883	5	0

(Increase of Strength.)

Public Expenditure.

Rent of Headquarters and Range	£100	0	0
Clothing and Equipment	1154	6	2
Other Charges	82	13	8
	£1336	19	10

B.—Private Funds.

Batt. Private Account	£299	12	6
C.O.'s Special Fund (including a Loan of £400)	1049	7	3
	£1348	19	9

Private Expenditure.

Band and all other Charges	£247	1	2

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£453	14	10
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	1101	16	7
Credit Balance on Whole Accounts	648	1	9

1901-1902.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Annual Capitation	£807	6	0
Increase of Strength	499	17	5
Officers' Outfit	359	19	8
Miscellaneous	12	7	8
	£1679	10	9

Public Expenditure.

Rent of Headquarters and Range	£130	12	2
Clothing and Equipment	2095	9	2
Officers' Outfit Allowances	360	0	0
Other Charges	348	8	7
	£2934	9	11
Debtor Balance from 1901	453	14	10
	£3388	4	9

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand, 1901	£1101	16	7
Batt. Private Account	187	18	5
C.O.'s Special Fund	78	5	11
	£1368	0	11

Private Expenditure.

Batt. Private Account	£147	5	11
C.O.'s Special Fund (including Repayment of Loan of £400)	405	19	0
	£553	4	11

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£1708	14	0
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	814	16	0
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts	893	18	0

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1902-1903.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation	£1302	17	11
Increase of Strength	181	15	0
Camp Allowances	731	3	11
Officers' Outfit	70	0	0
Range Grant	74	19	11
Miscellaneous	36	11	5
	£2397	8	2

Public Expenditure.

Rent of Headquarters, &c.	£105	0	0
Construction of Range	422	11	0
Clothing and Equipment	725	14	4½
Camp	626	3	0
Outfit Allowances	70	0	0
Other Charges	493	15	5½
	£2443	3	10
Debtor Balance from previous year	1708	14	0
	£4151	17	10

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand (Batt., £93, 3s. 10d.; C.O.'s, £721, 12s. 2d.)	£814	16	0
Batt. Private Account	224	3	11
C.O.'s Special Fund	62	1	6
	£1101	1	5

Private Expenditure.

Batt. Private Account	£175	10	8

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£1754	9	8
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	925	10	9
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts	828	18	11

1903-1904.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation	£1424	12	0
Increase of Strength	86	0	0
Camp	1038	4	1
Range	50	0	0
Officers' Outfit	40	0	0
Miscellaneous	51	14	11
	£2690	11	0
Loan for Purchase of Headquarters	3500	0	0
	£6190	11	0

Public Expenditure.

Rent prior to Purchase	£155	0	0
Purchase of Headquarters	3612	1	6
Clothing and Equipment	732	4	6
Camp	1017	16	1½
Outfit Allowances	40	0	0
Other Charges	484	19	8
	£6042	1	9½
Debtor Balance from previous year	1754	9	8
	£7796	11	5½

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand (Batt., £141, 17s. 1d.; C.O.'s, £783, 13s. 8d.)	£925	10	9
Batt. Private Account	183	5	8
C.O.'s Special Fund	111	18	0
	£1220	14	5

Private Expenditure.

Batt. Private Account	£249	10	2
C.O.'s Special Fund	125	5	0
	£374	15	2

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£1606	0	5½
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	845	19	3
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts	760	1	2½

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1904-1905.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation . . .	£1526	16	0
Camp	532	11	10
Officers' Outfit . .	20	0	0
Rents of Property . .	125	4	4
Miscellaneous . . .	35	7	11
	£2240	0	1

Public Expenditure.

Feu-duty & Rent of Magazine	£87	18	8
Loans Repaid and Interest on Loan . . .	167	15	6
Clothing and Equipment .	471	2	10
Camp	537	7	5
Outfit Allowance . .	20	0	0
Other Charges . . .	522	14	10
	£1806	18	5

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand . . (Batt., £75, 12s. 6d.; C.O.'s, £770, 6s. 8d.)	£845	19	2
Batt. Private Account .	126	14	7
C.O.'s Special Fund .	30	1	8
	£1002	15	5

Private Expenditure.

Batt. Private Account . .	£189	1	2

Debtor Balance on Public Account . . .	£1172	18	9
Credit Balance on Private Accounts . . .	813	14	3
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts . . .	359	4	6

1905-1906.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation . . .	£1302	19	0
Camp	570	10	0
Officers' Outfit . .	120	0	0
Rents of Property . .	124	13	4
Miscellaneous . . .	46	15	7
	£2164	17	11

Public Expenditure.

Feu-duty, &c. . . .	£87	15	8
Loan Repaid and Interest on Loan . . .	226	12	6
Clothing and Equipment .	288	0	10
Camp	553	2	10
Outfit Allowances . .	120	0	0
Other Charges . . .	497	18	8
	£1773	10	6

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand . . (Batt., £13, 5s. 11d.; C.O.'s, £800, 8s. 4d.)	£813	14	3
Batt. Private Account .	78	2	9
C.O.'s Special Fund Account	29	10	4
	£921	7	4

Private Expenditure.

Batt. Private Account .	£304	0	8

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£782	1	4
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	617	6	8
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts . . .	164	14	8

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1906-1907.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation	£1466	9	0
Increase of Strength	19	10	0
Camp	520	15	1
Officers' Outfit	50	0	0
Rents of Property	92	0	8
Miscellaneous	25	10	7
	£2174	5	4

Public Expenditure.

Feu-duty, &c.	£87	15	8
Loan Repaid and Interest on Loans	222	16	8
Clothing and Equipment	573	7	0
Camp	617	5	4
Outfit Allowances	50	0	0
Band Expenses	67	15	1
Prizes and Meetings	32	7	3
Other Charges	519	19	1
	£2171	6	1

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand, C.O.'s Special Fund Account	£829	18	8
Batt. Private Account	83	16	7
C.O.'s Special Fund Account	27	11	2
	£941	6	5

Private Expenditure.

Deficit on Batt. Private Account	£212	12	0
Batt. Private Account	61	12	10
	£274	4	10

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£779	2	1
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	667	1	7
Debtor Balance on Whole Accounts	112	0	6

1907-1908.

A.—Public Funds.

Government Grants—			
Capitation	£1514	17	0
Special Allowance on account of Outstanding Liabilities	1400	0	0
Camp	563	19	0
Officers' Outfit	30	0	0
Rents of Property	62	5	4
Repayments from Private Funds of sum erroneously charged	37	10	0
Miscellaneous	32	18	9
	£3639	10	1

Public Expenditure.

Feu-duty, &c.	£87	15	8
Loan Repaid and Interest on Loan	219	0	10
Clothing and Equipment	919	11	8
Camp	765	19	4
Outfit Allowances	30	0	0
Band Expenses	385	17	9
Prizes and Meetings	49	11	3
Other Charges	592	13	4
	£3050	9	10

B.—Private Funds.

Balance in hand, C O.'s Special Fund Account	£857	9	10
Batt. Private Account	261	11	11
C.O.'s Special Fund Account	969	1	9
	£2088	3	6

Private Expenditure.

Deficit on Batt. Private Account	£190	8	3
Batt. Private Account	71	3	8
C.O.'s Special Fund Account	1170	17	9
	£1432	9	8

Debtor Balance on Public Account	£190	1	10
Credit Balance on Private Accounts	655	13	10
Credit Balance on Total Accounts	465	12	0

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APPENDIX V.

(*A*) OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION.

(*In Order of Appointment to the Regiment.*)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES FERGUSON, V.D. (of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire). From 3rd Volunteer Battalion (The Buchan) Gordon Highlanders. Appointment dated 24th July 1900, and intimated, with permission to join for duty, 26th July. Gazetted 10th August. Hon. Colonel, 28th September 1901. Resigned, with permission to retain rank and wear uniform, 3rd December 1904. Received first commission on 28th July 1874 as Sub-Lieutenant 17th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Old Deer), afterwards consolidated with others to form the 3rd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Battalion (The Buchan Rifles), subsequently 3rd Volunteer Battalion (The Buchan) Gordon Highlanders. Captain, October 1880. Commanded "D" Company (Old Deer) from October 1880 to September 1896, "A" Company (New Deer) from 1896 to 1899, and "I" Company (Cruden) from May 1899 to July 1900. Hon. Major, 1889. Received Volunteer Decoration 1894. Certificate of Proficiency as Captain, July 1874. Passed in Tactics (Special Mention) at first examination for Northern District at Perth in June 1882. Attached to 1st Gordon Highlanders, and passed for Field Officer's Certificate in April 1899. Served on Umpire Staff at Field Manœuvres in Fife in 1888, 1889, and 1892, and on frequent occasions in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and on the Staff of Colonel Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Commanding the Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot in 1893 and 1895. Author of *Records of 3rd Volunteer Battalion (The Buchan) Gordon Highlanders*, 1894. Born 28th July 1857. Eldest son of William Ferguson of Kinmundy. D.L. and Member of Territorial Association of County of Aberdeen. M.A., 1876. (Educated at Birkenhead School; Craigmount School; Edinburgh University.) Member of Scots Bar, 1879; Advocate-Depute, 1892 and 1895, K.C., 1902; Sheriff of Argyll, 1898-1905, of Inverness, Moray, and Nairn, 1905, and of Forfarshire, 1905. Author of various legal and literary works, including *Two Scottish Soldiers* and *The Scots Brigade in Holland* (Scottish History Society). Contributions to *Proceedings of East of Scotland Tactical Society:* "Scottish Military Bodies and their Territorial Traditions"; "The Work of the Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, 1893 and 1895." Contributions to *The United Service Magazine:* "The Ancient Obligation of National Military Service in Scotland," June 1904; "The Newport Commission and After," July 1904. Contribution to *The Thistle*, the Regimental paper of the Royal Scots: "The Royal Scots in the Blenheim Campaign."

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CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER GORDON. Captain, 6th August 1900. Major, 7th January 1905. Brigade Major, 1st Lothian Volunteer Infantry Brigade, 1905. Resigned his commission 26th May 1906. Attached to 1st Battalion Black Watch May 1904. Attended School of Musketry, Hythe, August 1904. Attended Supply Class and Course of Military Equitation at Aldershot, February 1905. Attended Transport Course at Aldershot, June 1905. Born 3rd September 1867. Second son of the late William Eagleson Gordon, M.D., of Homehill, Bridge of Allan, and brother of Captain Gordon, V.C., Adjutant, 1st Gordon Highlanders. (Edinburgh Collegiate School; Edinburgh University.) C.A., Edinburgh, 1889. Private Secretary to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., K.C.V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class), 1908; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1900; Knight of the Legion of Honour, 1900; Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France), 1903; Knight of the Order of St. Iago (Portugal), 1905; Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, 1905; Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain), 1908; Hon. Member (*honoris causa*) of the Franco-Scottish Society; Coronation Medal as Captain of the Battalion Detachment.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST MITCHELL-INNES. Lieutenant, 6th August 1900. Resigned his commission 21st March 1905. Passed in Tactics, November 1903. Born 26th March 1862. Son of Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh.

LIEUTENANT and QUARTERMASTER ANDREW GORDON. Quartermaster, 6th August 1900. Hon. Lieutenant, 6th August 1900 (gazetted to date back on 10th February 1908). Served in 3rd Volunteer Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1879-80. Born 26th March 1861. Son of Alexander Gordon, Farmer, Roseisle, Morayshire. (Elgin Institution; Edinburgh University.) Solicitor.

CAPTAIN JAMES CLARK. Captain, 18th August 1900. Major, 19th November 1904. Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer, 17th December 1904. Gazetted to command Territorial unit, 5th May 1908. Attached to Details, Royal Highlanders, December 1901. Attended Musketry Course at Hythe, April 1902. Passed in Tactics (Distinguished), 1903. Served in the 5th Volunteer Battalion (Deeside Highland) Gordon Highlanders, 1876-77; Mounted Infantry, Q.R.V.B., R.S., 1886-90. Born 2nd January 1859. Son of James Clark, Chapelhouse, Paisley. (Lycée, Pau; Grammar School, Paisley; Glasgow University, M.A.; Edinburgh University, LL.B.) Advocate, Scots Bar. Chairman of Edinburgh School Board.

CAPTAIN NORMAN DORAN MACDONALD (late Captain, Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade). Captain, 18th August 1900. Resigned his commission 24th June 1905. Attended School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks. Passed in Tactics. Born 8th October 1865. Son of the Right Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh), Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. Advocate, Scots Bar.

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SURGEON-LIEUTENANT KENNETH MACKINNON DOUGLAS, M.D. Surgeon-Lieutenant, 14th August 1900. Surgeon-Captain, 14th August 1903. Resigned his commission 31st March 1908. Born 11th January 1863. Son of Andrew Halliday Douglas, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University, graduated with honours 1885, M.D. 1889, and University Gold Medal.) F.R.C.S.E., 1889.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GEORGE CLARK (late Captain 5th Volunteer Battalion The Royal Scots). Captain, 23rd August 1900. Major, 8th June 1906. Passed in Tactics, 1903. Served in 5th Volunteer Battalion The Royal Scots as Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Captain, 1890-97. Born 10th November 1867. Son of Sir Thomas Clark, Bart. (Edinburgh Collegiate School; The Leys School, Cambridge; Edinburgh University.) Publisher.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT JAMES MOWAT, M.B. Surgeon-Lieutenant, 31st August 1900. Surgeon-Captain, 31st August 1903. Deceased 25th May 1906. Born 6th March 1863.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT JOHN CUMMING, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S.E. Surgeon-Lieutenant, 31st August 1900. Surgeon-Captain, 31st August 1903. Captain, 20th October 1908. Born 31st December 1863. Son of Alexander Cumming, Portsoy, Banffshire. (Portsoy Grammar School; Edinburgh Medical School.) M.D., University of Durham. F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S.E.

LIEUTENANT ALASTAIR MAGNUS CAMPBELL (of Auchendarroch, Argyllshire). (Formerly Lieutenant 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Border Regiment.) Recommended for Lieutenant, and gazetted in error Second Lieutenant, 11th September 1900. In Regimental Roll as Lieutenant. Captain, 12th December 1900. Instructor of Musketry, June 1901 to June 1903. Attached to Details, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), December 1901. Attended Musketry Course at Hythe, April 1901. Resigned his commission 28th January 1905. Served in the Hong-Kong Artillery, 1889, and as Second Lieutenant in 2nd Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment (Cumberland), 1894-97. Born 6th December 1868. Son of Archibald James Campbell, younger of Auchendarroch, 74th Highlanders. Succeeded his grandfather, 1902. (Harrow, 1882-85; Institution of Civil Engineers.) Trained as Civil Engineer.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ANGUS MACLAINE GREGORSON. Second Lieutenant, 11th September 1900. Lieutenant, 12th December 1900. Captain, 28th May 1904. Resigned his commission 14th March 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, September 1901. Served in the Mounted Infantry contingent, Q.R.V.B., R.S., from 1894 to 1898, and again in 1900. Born 5th July 1868. Son of Angus Gregorson, Ardtornish, Adelaide, South Australia, and Ardrishaig, Scotland, and grandson of John Gregorson of Ardtornish, Argyllshire. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University.) Writer to the Signet, 1893.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN SPROAT TAYLOR CAMERON. Second Lieutenant, 11th September 1900. Lieutenant, 23rd November 1901. Captain, 8th February 1905. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, April 1901. Attended Musketry Course at Hythe, March 1903 (Distinguished). Born 28th June 1866. Son of Rev. M. C. Taylor, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Edinburgh, Extra Chaplain to the King in Scotland. Resumed family name of Cameron, being a direct descendant of the "Taillear Dubh" of Lochiel. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University, M.A., LL.B.) Advocate.

CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT HENRY SCRYMGEOUR WEDDERBURN (younger of Birkhill), Gordon Highlanders. Adjutant "on formation." Joined September 1900. Taken on strength from 1st October. Gazetted June 1901. Resigned his commission 20th February 1904. Born 28th June 1872. Eldest son of H. Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Birkhill, Fife. Gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders, and joined the 2nd Battalion (92nd) at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, in January 1894. Served with the 2nd Battalion at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, 1894 to 1896, and in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1896 and at Malplaquet Barracks, Aldershot. Lieutenant, January 1897. Exchanged to 1st Battalion (75th) at the end of 1898, and served with them at Edinburgh. In August 1899 was Senior Lieutenant of the Queen's Guard at Ballater, when the Battalion received new Colours from His Majesty the present King, and made a route march through Aberdeenshire. The Queen's Guard returned to Edinburgh at the end of October, and the Battalion sailed for South Africa in November, Lieutenant Wedderburn being left, under War Office Order, at Edinburgh as senior available subaltern. A month later he was sent out in command of a draft of 250 men, with which he joined the 1st Battalion at Enslin, in Cape Colony, at the beginning of January 1900. Promoted Captain while on active service in South Africa on 7th January 1900 *vice* Major Miller-Wallnut, killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th, when the 2nd Battalion was so heavily engaged in the defeat of the great attack by the Boers. Served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa until the beginning of Lord Roberts' advance north from Bloemfontein in April 1900, when he was sent to hospital, and later invalided home.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES CAMPBELL CALDWELL BROUN. Second Lieutenant, 24th October 1900. Lieutenant, 23rd November 1901. Lieutenant in the Army, 25th March 1902. Instructor of Musketry, June 1903. Captain, 8th February 1905. Transferred to be Major Commandant 7th Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 10th June 1905, and has been Major Commanding the Shetland Companies (the Gordon Highlanders) since the raising of the Territorial Force. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, April 1901. Attended Musketry Course, Hythe, March 1903. Lieutenant, 3rd Volunteer Service Company, Royal Scots, from 3rd February to 14th August 1902. Attached to 1st Battalion Royal Scots till close of war (Queen's South African medal with four clasps). Born 11th December 1862. Second son of Hugh Broun of Broadstone, Ayrshire. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University, M.A. 1880, LL.B. 1885.) Advocate, 1886; Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness, Orkney, and

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Shetland since 1905; President and Chairman, Territorial Force Association of the County of Zetland.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DAVID HERBERT HUIE. Second Lieutenant, 24th October 1900. Lieutenant, 12th December 1900. Captain, 28th May 1904. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, September 1901. Passed in Tactics. Joined Highland Battalion as Private, 1st August 1900. Born 26th August 1863. Son of D. R. W. Huie, Royal Bank, Edinburgh. Chartered Accountant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DONALD GRANT ROSE. Second Lieutenant, 3rd November 1900. Resigned 23rd November 1901. Had previously served for ten years in the Dutch Militia in Java. Born 1869. Eastern Merchant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER TAYLOR. Second Lieutenant, 3rd November 1900. Lieutenant, 23rd November 1901. Resigned October 1902. Rejoined and gazetted Lieutenant, 8th February 1905. Captain, 14th March 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, April 1901. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, February 1907. Born 25th March 1872. Son of James Taylor, Barn Mills, Carrickfergus. (Glasgow Academy; Glasgow University, M.A. 1892, LL.B. 1895.) Advocate, 1896.

ACTING CHAPLAIN REV. ARCHIBALD FLEMING. Chaplain, 3rd November 1900. Resigned 20th June 1903. Subsequently Acting Chaplain, 7th Volunteer Battalion (London Scottish) Middlesex Regiment, now the 14th Battalion The London Regiment. Minister (Church of Scotland) of Tron Church, Edinburgh, and subsequently of St. Columba's, Pont Street, London. Born 27th December 1863. Son of Rev. A. Fleming of Inchyra, Minister of St. Paul's Parish Church, Perth. (Perth Academy; Edinburgh University, M.A. and D.D.)

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER STEVENSON BLAIR. Captain, 12th December 1900. Major, 20th March 1908. Attached to 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry at Aldershot, June 1901. Attended Musketry Course at Hythe, September 1902. Passed in Tactics, 1903. Born 3rd June 1865. Son of the late Patrick Blair, Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness-shire, Moray, and Nairn at Inverness. (Loretto School; Brazenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1886.) Writer to the Signet, 1889.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE FRANCIS DEAS. Second Lieutenant, 12th December 1900. Lieutenant, 15th November 1902. Captain, 24th June 1905. Resigned his commission 14th March 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, May 1902. Attended Musketry Course at Hythe, March 1905. Had previously served for three years in the Oxford University Volunteer Corps. Born 9th October 1875. Son of Sylvester F. R. Deas of Hartwoodhill, Writer to the Signet. (Fettes College; Oxford University; Edinburgh University.) Advocate.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN COLLOW CAMPBELL. Second Lieutenant, 20th March 1901. Lieutenant, 15th November 1902. Captain, 24th June 1905. Volunteer Long Service Medal, August 1907. Hon. Major, 31st March 1909. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, September 1901. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, January 1907. Attended Musketry Course, Hythe, September 1908. Passed in Tactics, 1903. Served in Q.R.V.B., R.S., February 1886 to January 1900. Born 27th June 1868. Son of Thomas Collow Campbell. (Edinburgh Academy.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD HENRY FITZHERBERT MONCREIFF. Second Lieutenant, 20th March 1901. Lieutenant, 28th May 1904. Captain, 14th March 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, September 1901. Passed in Tactics, November 1903, Military History, and Military Law. Born 10th March 1882. Son of the Hon. F. J. Moncreiff, C.A., and grandson of the Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. (Fettes College; Edinburgh University.) Chartered Accountant.

HON. COLONEL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR IAN STANDISH MONTEITH HAMILTON, K.C.B., D.S.O. Hon. Colonel, 31st August 1901. Born 16th January 1853. Son of Colonel Hamilton, Commanding 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O. Lieutenant, 24th April 1873, 92nd Gordon Highlanders. Captain, 25th February 1882. Major, 7th November 1885. Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st July 1887. Colonel, 25th November 1891. Major-General, 12th October 1899. Hon. Colonel, the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, 31st August 1901. Lieutenant-General, 22nd August 1902. Colonel, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 7th December 1904. General, 24th October 1907. Served with the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present in the engagement at Charasiah on 6th October 1879, including the subsequent pursuit of the Afghans (mentioned in Despatches, medal with two clasps). Served in the Boer War of 1881; severely wounded (mentioned in Despatches). Served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; was Captain of the Guard to Major-General Earle, commanding the River Column, and was present at the battle of Kirbekan (mentioned in Despatches, Brevet of Major, medal with two clasps, and Khedive's Star). Served with the Burmese Expedition in 1886-87 (mentioned in Despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp). Served with the Chitral Relief Force, under Sir Robert Low, in 1895 as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Lines of Communication (mentioned in Despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp). Commanded Third Brigade Tirah Expeditionary Force in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, under Sir William Lockhart, in 1897-98 (mentioned in Despatches, medal with two clasps). Served in the South African War in 1899-1902 as Chief of Staff in Natal and in command of the Mounted Infantry Division. Took part in the operations in Natal in 1899, including the actions at Elandslaagte, Rietfontein, and Lombard's Kop; the Defence of Ladysmith, including the action of the 6th January 1900; operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900; the actions at Houtnek, Vet

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River, and Zand River; in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill; in the Transvaal east of Pretoria, July to 29th November 1900, and the action at Lydenburg; in the Transvaal west of Pretoria, July to 29th November 1900, and the action at Zilikat's Nek. Afterwards served as Chief of the Staff in South Africa, and directed the operations in the Western Transvaal (three times mentioned in Despatches, promoted Lieutenant-General for Distinguished Service in the Field, K.C.B., medal with six clasps). Military Secretary, War Office, 1904. Attended, as British Military Attaché, the operations of General Kuroki's army in the Russo-Japanese War, 1904. General Officer Commanding Southern Command, 1909. Adjutant-General and Second Military Member of Army Council, 1909.

MAJOR JAMES CHARLES WARDROP (late Lieutenant and Hon. Captain 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, formerly Captain, Mounted Infantry, Q.R.V.B., R.S.). Major, 19th October 1901. In temporary command, 3rd to 16th December 1904. Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st January 1905. Volunteer Decoration, 1st August 1905. Resigned his commission 20th March 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, November 1902. Served as Private, Q.R.V.B., R.S., 1872-74; Second Lieutenant, 1st Mid-Lothian Volunteer Artillery, 1876-78; Private, Fife Light Horse, 1878-86; Lieutenant and Captain, Mounted Infantry, Q.R.V.B., R.S., which he raised and commanded, 1886-91; Second Lieutenant, Fife Light Horse, 1891-95; Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant, 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1900-01. Born 2nd August 1854. Son of James Maitland Wardrop. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University.) Writer to the Signet. General Secretary in London to the Life Association of Scotland.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THE HON. JAMES MONCREIFF BALFOUR. Second Lieutenant, 19th October 1901. Resigned 19th November 1904. Attached to 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry for two weeks in July 1902, and to Depôt, Royal Scots, for a fortnight in March 1903. Born 6th July 1878. Son of the Right Hon. Lord Kinross, Lord Justice General of Scotland. Served in Cheltenham Cadet Corps and Oxford University Volunteer Corps, and, after leaving the Highlanders, in the Lothians and Border Horse. (Edinburgh Academy; Cheltenham; Balliol College, Oxford.) Writer to the Signet.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DAVID HAMILTON CATHCART CAMPBELL. Second Lieutenant, 7th December 1901. Resigned 8th February 1905. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, September 1902. Born 15th May 1884. Son of Patrick W. Campbell of Auchairne, Ayrshire, W.S., Principal Clerk of Session. (Fettes College.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE LAWRIE. Second Lieutenant, 29th January 1902. Resigned 17th June 1905. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, 1903. Born 22nd November 1879. Son of James Dundas Lawrie of Monkrigg, Haddingtonshire. (Fettes College.) Member of Stock Exchange.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES CAMPBELL HENDERSON HAMILTON. Second Lieutenant (supernumerary), 8th November 1902. Lieutenant, 24th June 1905. Resigned his commission 8th June 1906. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, April 1903. Born 26th January 1884. Son of the Rev. C. G. Henderson Hamilton of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. (Trinity College, Glenalmond.) Advocate.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES THOMAS FITZGERALD PEARSON. Second Lieutenant, 21st February 1903. Lieutenant, 24th June 1905. Captain, 8th June 1906. Resigned his commission 10th November 1908. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, January 1904. Born 22nd October 1879. Son of David Pearson, C.A., Edinburgh. (Fettes College; Oxford University.) Chartered Accountant.

ACTING CHAPLAIN REV. DONALD CAMPBELL. Chaplain, 27th June 1903. Deceased July 1903. Minister (Church of Scotland) of St. James's Church, Morningside, Edinburgh.

ACTING CHAPLAIN REV. WILLIAM BLACK STEVENSON. Chaplain, 31st October 1903. Minister (Church of Scotland) of St. Columba's Church, Blackhall. Born 10th June 1862. Son of the Rev. Robert Horn Stevenson. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University, M.A.)

CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT GORDON ROBERT MACNAB, Gordon Highlanders. Appointed and joined, 17th March 1904. Attended Signalling Class at Strensall Camp, York, in August 1904. Appointment extended for one year from 17th March 1907. Major, 9th January 1908. Posted to 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders on promotion, and proceeded to Aberdeen to command Regimental Depôt. Born 7th June 1869. Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, 28th June 1890. Lieutenant, 3rd April 1892. Captain, 5th April 1899. Major, 9th January 1908. Served with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, including the storming of the Malakand Pass (medal and clasp). Served in the South African War with the Gordon Highlanders in 1899-1901, and took part in the advance on Kimberley, including the action at Magersfontein (seriously wounded); operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900; in the Transvaal east of Pretoria, July to 29th November 1900; and in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, in 1899-1900. Served with the Army Service Corps. (Medal with three clasps.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES FERGUSON. Second Lieutenant (supernumerary), 28th May 1904. Lieutenant, 1st February 1907. Captain, 15th December 1908. Attached to 1st Gordon Highlanders at Cork, April 1905. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, January 1909. Eldest and only surviving son of Colonel James Ferguson. Born 20th February 1886. (Edinburgh Academy; Ardvreck; Charterhouse; Edinburgh University.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN DOUGLAS BOSWELL CAMPBELL. Second Lieutenant, 19th November 1904. Resigned 31st March 1908. Born 29th April 1885. Brother of Second Lieutenant D. H.

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C. Campbell. (Fettes College; Edinburgh University.) Writer to the Signet (apprentice).

CAPTAIN JAMES GRAY FLOWERDEW LOWSON. Captain, 18th February 1905. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, May 1905. Attended Transport Course at Aldershot, June 1906. Served as Lieutenant, Haddington Volunteer Artillery, 1889-93. Born 7th July 1860. Youngest son of William Lowson of Balthayock, Perthshire. (Private Schools; Edinburgh University; Heidelberg University; Dr Ph. of Heidelberg). Director of paper works and other industrial concerns.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FREDERICK RICHARD LUCAS. Second Lieutenant, 17th June 1905. Instructor of Musketry, 15th February 1906 and 11th December 1906. Lieutenant, 1st February 1907. Attached to 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, September 1905. Attended Course of Musketry at Hythe, September 1906, and Advanced Maxim Gun Class, October 1906. Served three years in the ranks, 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, raising a section of University students, which was expanded into "H" University Company in 1904, of which he was then appointed Colour-Sergeant. Born 24th January 1884. Son of the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lucas, M.D., F.R.C.P.S., Dalkeith, for over thirty years Medical Officer of the Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia, now the 3rd Battalion The Royal Scots. (Eskbank Academy, Dalkeith; George Watson's College; Edinburgh University.) Medical Student.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE DEAS COWAN. Second Lieutenant, 17th June 1905. Lieutenant, 1st February 1907. Captain, 15th December 1908. Attached to 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, September 1905. Attended School of Instruction, 1909. Served as Private in 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, 1900-03, and in 1st (University) Volunteer Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 1904-05. Born 3rd November 1883. Son of Robert Cameron Cowan, C.A. (Edinburgh Academy; University College, Oxford, B.A., Oxon.) Writer to the Signet (apprentice).

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE JOHN EWEN-WATSON. Second Lieutenant, 16th September 1905. Lieutenant, 1st June 1908. Attended "Night School," Edinburgh, 1906, and passed for rank of Captain. Was for five years a Trooper in the Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1899-1905. Born 15th March 1880. Son of the Rev. George Watson, Minister of the Parish of Hownam, Roxburghshire. (Western College, Harrogate; Loretto School; Edinburgh University.) Writer to the Signet.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALFRED WILLIAM CULLEN. Second Lieutenant, 10th February 1906. Lieutenant, 1st June 1908. Attached to 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, August 1906. Attended Musketry Course, Hythe, August 1908. Served in Galloway Rifles, 1897-1900, and in 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, 1900-06. Born 27th December 1878. Second son of the late

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Rev. J. Cullen, M.A., Minister of the Parish of Wigtown. (Wigtown Public School.) Inspector, Scottish Life Assurance Company.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY HUME MCGREGOR. Second Lieutenant, 11th July 1906. Lieutenant, 1st June 1908. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, February 1908. Served in 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, 1900-02. Born 9th October 1874. Son of James McGregor, Dunella, Stonehaven. (Aberdeen Grammar School; Gordon's College, Aberdeen; Edinburgh University.) S.S.C.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT JOHN MACAULAY BOWIE, M.D. Surgeon-Lieutenant, 1st November 1906. Lieutenant, 20th October 1908. Served in Edinburgh Company, R.A.M.C., 1894-99. Born 18th December 1874.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ARTHUR CAMPBELL AITKEN. Second Lieutenant, 1st December 1906. Lieutenant, 20th October 1908. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, February 1907. Served in Q.R.V.B., R.S. (University Company), 1900-03, and in 9th Highlanders, R.S., 1906-08. Born 4th March 1882. Son of Robert Aitken. (George Watson's College.) Pharmacist.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HAROLD CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON. Second Lieutenant, 1st December 1906. Lieutenant, 20th October 1908. Attached to 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, April 1907. Served in Q.R.V.B., R.S., 1903-05, and in 9th Highlanders, R.S., 1906-08. Born 12th March 1882. Son of the Rev. —— Simpson, Rector of Waddingham, Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire. (Edinburgh University.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT ADRIAN WELLWOOD MONCREIFF. Second Lieutenant, 21st March 1908. Served in Q.R.V.B., R.S., 1902-08. Born 22nd March 1885. Brother of Captain R. H. F. Moncreiff. (Fettes College; Edinburgh University.) Engineering Student.

CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT W. GREEN (The Black Watch, Royal Highlanders). Appointed Adjutant, 18th May 1908 (gazetted 7th July). Born 1st August 1882. Son of Sir William Green, K.C.B., formerly Officer Commanding The Black Watch and 75th Regimental District (Aberdeen). Second Lieutenant, The Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, 11th August 1900. Lieutenant, 12th November 1901. Captain, 9th November 1906. Served in South Africa, 1901-02. Medals—South African; Clasps—Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902. (Fettes College.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT JOHNSTONE WALLACE. Second Lieutenant, 20th April 1908. Served in Oxford University Volunteer Corps, 1905-08.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN MURRAY BELL. Second Lieutenant, 5th June 1908. Served in Glenalmond Cadet Corps, 1896-98, and in University Company, Q.R.V.B., R.S., 1900-08. Born 11th August 1882. Son of James Bell. (George Watson's College; Trinity College, Glenalmond; Edinburgh University.) Chartered Accountant.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS CLARK RITCHIE. Second Lieutenant, 1st July 1908. Attended School of Instruction, Edinburgh, January 1909, and attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, at Glencorse, March 1909. Served in Edinburgh City Volunteers, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1905-08. Born 26th October 1886. Son of James Ritchie, M.D., Edinburgh. (Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University.) Medical Student.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES LEASK ROBERTSON. Second Lieutenant, 5th July 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, May 1909. Served in 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders) The Royal Scots, 1900-03. Born 2nd April 1882. Son of Thomas Robertson, I.S.O (Edinburgh Academy.) Actuary.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ERIC DOUGLAS MACKAY HERIOT HILL. Second Lieutenant, 1st October 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, May 1909. Born 16th July 1889. Son of Rev. H. H. Heriot Hill, Chaplain to the Forces, 1902-04. (Worcester Cathedral Choir School; King's School, Peterborough.) Army Candidate.

SECOND LIEUTENANT NORMAN MITCHELL YOUNG. Second Lieutenant, 20th October 1908. Attached to Depôt, Royal Scots, for one month. Born 23rd August 1890. Son of Alexander Young. (Edinburgh Academy.) Chartered Accountant (apprentice).

LIEUTENANT PATRICK ALEXANDER BLAIR. Appointed Lieutenant 2nd March 1909. Born 1st December 1879. Son of Alexander Blair, Advocate (Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles). (Sedbergh.) Chartered Accountant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE SMITH GOODALL STRACHAN. Second Lieutenant, 26th October 1908. Served in 3rd Volunteer Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1896-1901, and in 9th Highlanders, R.S., 1901-08. Born 11th March 1878 at Kimberley, South Africa. Son of Charles S. Strachan, Mine-owner, Kimberley. (Dollar Academy; Edinburgh University). Legal Profession.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CLAUDE GEOFFREY PEARSON. Second Lieutenant, 22nd March 1909. Born 20th June 1881. Son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles J. Pearson (Lord Pearson). (Cargilfield; Fettes College; Oxford University.) Writer to the Signet.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM JOHN SINCLAIR. Second Lieutenant (supernumerary), 29th March 1909. Served for two years in Merchiston Castle Cadet Corps. Born 10th March 1891. Son of William Gardner Sinclair. (Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh.) In Printing and Lithographic Business.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DAVID BELL. Second Lieutenant (supernumerary), 31st March 1909. Served for three months in the Mounted Infantry, and one year in South Scottish Army Service Corps. Born 31st May 1890. Son of David Bell. (Edinburgh Academy.) Seed Merchant.

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(*B*) OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT AS IN JULY 1901.

ONE YEAR AFTER FORMATION.

(*From Army List of August* 1901.)

9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS)

[78]

Edinburgh.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

p.	Ferguson, J., V.D. (*T*)	24th July 1900.

Majors.

Captains (8).

p.	Gordon, A. A.	6th August 1900.
p.	Clark, J.	18th August 1900.
p.s.	Macdonald, N. D. (*t*)	18th August 1900.
p.	Clark, T. G.	23rd August 1900.
p.	Campbell, A. M. (*H*), *I. of M.*	12th December 1900.
	Blair, A. S.	12th December 1900.

Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants (12).

Lieutenants.

p.	Innes, E. M.	6th August 1900.
p.	Gregorson, A. M.	12th December 1900.
p.	Huie, D. H.	12th December 1900.

Second Lieutenants.

	Cameron, J. S. T.	11th September 1900.
	Broun, J. C. C.	24th October 1900.
	Rose, D. G.	3rd November 1900.
	Taylor, A.	3rd November 1900.
	Deas, G. F.	12th December 1900.
	Collow-Campbell, J.	20th March 1901.
	Moncreiff, R. H. Fitz H.	20th March 1901.

Instructor of Musketry.

	Campbell, A. M., *capt.*	19th June 1901.

Adjutant.

	Wedderburn, H. S., Capt. Gordon Highlanders	1st October 1900.
	Capt. in the Army	7th January 1900.

Quartermaster.

	Gordon, A.	6th August 1900.

Medical Officers.

	Douglas K. MacK., *M.D.*, *Surg.-Lt.*	14th August 1900.
	Mowat, J., *M.B.*, *Surg.-Lt.*	31st August 1900.
	Cumming, J., *Surg.-Lt.*	31st August 1900.

Acting Chaplain.

	Fleming, *Rev.* A.	3rd November 1900.

[*Scarlet.* Facings—*Blue.*]

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(*C*) OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT AS IN JULY 1909.

(*From Army List of July* 1909.)

9TH (HIGHLANDERS) BATTALION.

"South Africa, 1901-02."

7 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Hon. Colonel.

	✗ *Hamilton*, Gen. Sir *I. S. M.*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *q.s.*, Col. Cameron Highlanders, Adjutant-General (Second Military Member Army Council)	31st August 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

p.	Clark, J. (*H*)Ⓣ	17th December 1904.

Majors (2).

p.	Clark, T. G.Ⓣ	8th June 1906.
p.	Blair, A. S. (*H*)Ⓣ	20th March 1908.

Captains (8).

p.	Huie, D. H. (*t*)	28th May 1904.
p.	Cameron, J. S. T. (*H*)	8th February 1905.
p.s.	Lowson, J. G. F. (*b*)	18th February 1905.
p.s.	Collow-Campbell, J., *hon. m.* (*t*) (*H*)	24th June 1905.
p.	Moncreiff, R. H. Fitz H. (*t*)	14th March 1908.
p.s.	Taylor, A.	14th March 1908.
	Ferguson, J.	15th December 1908.
	Cowan, G. D.	15th December 1908.

Lieutenants (8).

p.s.	Lucas, F. R. (*H*)	1st February 1907.
p.s.	Ewen-Watson, G. J.	1st June 1908.
p.s.	Cullen, A. W. (*H*)	1st June 1908.
(*p.s.*)	M'Gregor, H. H.	1st June 1908.
(*p.s.*)	Aitken, A. C.	20th October 1908.
(*p.s.*)	Simpson, H. C.	20th October 1908.
	Blair, P. A.	2nd March 1909.

Second Lieutenants (8).

	Moncreiff, A. W.	21st March 1908.
	Wallace, R. J.	20th April 1908.
	Bell, J. M.	5th June 1908.
(*p.*)	Ritchie, T. C.	1st July 1908.
	Robertson, J. L.	5th July 1908.
	Heriot-Hill, E. D. M.	1st October 1908.
	Young, N. M.	20th October 1908.
	Strachan, G. S.	26th October 1908.
	Pearson, C. G.	22nd March 1909.
	Sinclair, W. J.	29th March 1909.
	Bell, D.	31st March 1909.

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Adjutant.

✂Green, W., Capt. Royal Highlanders 18th May 1908.

Quartermaster.

p. Gordon, A., *hon. lt.* . . . . . 6th August 1900.

Medical Officers.

p. Cumming, Capt. J., R.A.M.C. (T.F.) (*attd.*) . . . . . 31st August 1903.

p. Bowie, Lt. J. M., *M.D.*, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) (*attd.*) . . . . . 1st November 1906.

[Uniform—*Scarlet.* Facings—*Blue.*]

Acting Chaplain of the late 9th V.B. not yet gazetted to the Territorial Force.

Stevenson, *Rev.* W. B. . . . . 31st October 1903.

EXPLANATION OF ABREVIATIONS.

(*b*)	Obtained Certificate in Transport Duties.
(*H*)	Qualified at a School of Musketry.
I. of M.	Regimental Instructor of Musketry.
I.S.M.	On Indian Supernumery List.
p.	Holds Certificate of Proficiency.
(*p.*)	Subaltern's Certificate of Proficiency.
p.s.	Passed School of Instruction.
p.s.	Passed for Rank of Field Officer.
(*p.s.*)	Passed for Rank of Lieutenant.
q.s.	Qualified for Staff Employment.
(*T*)	Special Mention in Examination in Tactics.
Ⓣ	Passed Examination in Tactics for Captains.
(*t*)	Passed Examination in Tactics for Lieutenants.
V.D.	Volunteer Officers Decoration.
✂	Officer who has seen War Service.

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APPENDIX VI.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TACTICAL EXERCISES CARRIED OUT BY THE BATTALION IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

(I.)

TACTICAL EXERCISE, 22ND MARCH 1902.

Umpires—Commanding Officer and Colonel Jerrard, C.S.D.

A.—Special Idea. Southern Force (Blue). "A," "B" and "C" Companies.

[Confidential.—For Officers "A," "B" and "C" Companies, Major Wardrop, and Adjutant.]

A Southern Force (Blue) has pushed forward a half battalion.

Near Donaldson's Hospital the Officer Commanding half battalion receives the following orders :—

It is reported that a small hostile force has been landed near Granton. It is necessary to ascertain its exact strength and position, and prevent any advance south of the line Barnton Gate Station to Granton Road Station.

Advance, moving off at 4.15 P.M., and marching the main portion of your force by the Murrayfield-Ravelston Road, ascertain enemy's strength, and if encountered drive him back beyond the line indicated.

Limits of Operations.

On the East.—South side of road Comely Bank to Barnton Terrace. Straight line due south to overline railway bridge at Ravelston Dykes, and line of Caledonian Railway from there to Dalry.

On the West.—Line from Saughton Hall to Rest and be Thankful, and by boundary of Ravelston Estate (dyke on sky-line of hill passing Clermiston Tower and cross dyke near Craigcrook Castle) to Craigcrook Castle Gate, and thence by west side of road to Barnton Gate Station.

Note.—Permission has been given by the proprietrix of Ravelston to move over the policies and fields of that estate, which includes the area under grass between the lodge at Blackhall, the Ravelston Dykes Road, Rest and be Thankful, the Clermiston and Craigcrook boundary, and the road thence to Blackhall. The walled garden will not be entered, no blank ammunition will be fired near the house, and care must be taken to do no damage to fences, shrubs, etc. No cartridge cases or paper must be left on the ground.

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On the "Halt" being sounded operations will be temporarily suspended.

On the "Advance," the operations will be resumed.

On the "Cease fire," operations are concluded. Units will be formed up on the nearest road, and rifles wiped out.

On the "Assembly," all will march to the point of assembly indicated.

No other calls will be sounded.

B.—Special Idea. Northern Force (Red). "D," "E" and "F" Companies.

[Confidential.—For Officers "D," "E" and "F" Companies, Adjutant, and Captain Robertson.]

A Northern Force has landed a small body of troops at Granton, further disembarkation being delayed.

The Officer Commanding half battalion receives the following orders near Fettes College :—

It is essential to secure and hold the railway junction at Craigleith, and ascertain strength and position of enemy. Advance at once, and secure position protecting Craigleith Junction. You will then push forward two companies to feel for enemy, and destroy the bridges over the Water of Leith from Coltbridge to Saughton Hall (inclusive).

Limits of Operations, etc.

As in "*A*."

(II.)

TACTICAL MARCH, 12TH APRIL 1902.

General Idea.

The rearguard of a Western Force, after a severe action on the Esk, is falling back by Colinton and Currie towards Carstairs. The Eastern Army has pushed on a force in pursuit, whose scouts have reached the line Hunter's Tryst to Slateford.

Special Idea. Western Force (Blue). One Company Rifles; Detachment Mounted Infantry.

The enemy must be prevented continuing the movement westwards, especially from the direction of Malleny. The defile at Torduff Reservoir must be held as long as possible, and any further advance delayed.

Special Idea. Eastern Force (Red). One Battalion Highlanders; Detachment Imperial Yeomanry.

Advanced guard (Red) moving in pursuit is informed that the rear portion of enemy's force has just left Colinton, and that troops

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and transport are still at Juniper Green. The Officer Commanding advanced guard determines to harass the retreat, and move the bulk of his force at once by the Torduff defile towards Kinleith, Harelaw, and Harperrig Reservoirs, with the view of acting against enemy's flank and cutting off part of his force.

Limits of Operations.

On South.—Straight line drawn through south-west corner of Whitehills Plantation at Dreghorn and south-west corner of Long Plantation at entrance to Malleny Rifle Range.

On North.—Caledonian Railway, Slateford to Curriehill.

(III.)

TACTICAL EXERCISE, 24TH MAY 1902.

General Idea.

A portion of a Northern Force (Red) concentrated in Fife has crossed the Firth at Granton.

A Southern Force (Blue) has occupied the Pentlands, and on the preceding night its outpost line included the Braid, Blackford, and Craiglockhart Hills.

Special Idea. Red. Right Half Battalion.

When operations begin you are in command of an advanced guard at Piershill Gate, consisting of one half battalion (three companies). You may have one half company at west end of St. Margaret's Loch.

Advance at once. Seize the defile at Dunsappie Loch and the high ground overlooking Duddingston up to the 600 contour line on Arthur's Seat. Drive off any hostile parties, and prevent them observing movements of troops in your rear.

Special Idea. Blue. Left Half Battalion.

When operations begin you are in command of an advanced guard at St. Leonard's Gate, consisting of one half battalion (three companies). You may have one half company at the Echoing Rock.

Advance at once. Seize the defile at Dunsappie Rock and the high ground overlooking Piershill and St. Margaret's Loch. Drive off any hostile parties, and prevent them observing troops in your rear.

Limits of Operations.

On South and East.—Park Wall from St. Leonards to Piershill Gates.

On North and West.—West face of Haggis Howe, top of Crags overlooking Hunter's Bog, 700 contour line round east side of Arthur's Seat, main summit to Gutted Haddie.

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(IV.)

TACTICAL EXERCISE, 7TH JUNE 1902.

General Idea.

An Eastern Force (Red) advancing from Dunbar under protection of a Fleet finds a line of outposts (Blue) facing it stretching from the Lion's Haunch on Arthur's Seat by Craigmillar to Gilmerton and the Pentlands. The ground occupied, Salisbury Crags and the Hunter's Bog, is assumed to be the head of a sea loch running up from Leith to the foot of Arthur's Seat, and the main summit of Arthur's Seat a steep, inaccessible rock.

Special Idea. Red.

Orders for Officer Commanding Highlanders (Detached Force). Five Companies.

At the hour fixed for operations to begin you will have your battalion in assembly formation at Piershill Gate. Your scouts may then be any distance not exceeding 1000 yards in advance, and your advanced guard correspondingly in front of your main body.

The enemy's line is to be attacked at various points. The extreme left is understood to be on the Lion's Haunch and neighbouring heights, and these heights must be, at all costs, seized by your battalion. Report your success at once to the Officer Commanding Artillery following from Portobello, entrench yourself, and prepare position for artillery to operate against enemy in direction of Braid Hills. Advance as soon after 4.30 P.M. as you can.

Special Idea. Blue.

Orders for Officer Commanding (Blue). One Company.

You are in command of a company forming the left of the line of outposts, and posted on Lion's Haunch and high ground above Duddingston Loch. The main portion of your force must be on the Haunch or above Foxes' Holes, but you may have detached posts and patrol where you think proper.

You have no responsibility for the lower road through Duddingston.

(V.)

TACTICAL EXERCISE, 18TH OCTOBER 1902. (AT DUSK.)

General Idea.

A portion of the rearguard of a defeated force (Red), retreating from Dalkeith *via* Colinton to the west, is at the moment when operations begin falling back through the Braid Hills. A portion of the pursuing force (Khaki) has reached the line between Blackford

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Quarry and the Old Quarry at the south-east corner of the public ground.

Special Idea. Red Force.

Shortly before operations begin you receive the order, "Hold for twenty minutes, at all costs, line from Upper Braid Farm to Buckstone Slab."

Before operations begin you have twenty minutes in which to take up your position. At the moment operations begin Blackford Hill is assumed to fall into the hands of another party of enemy (imaginary), who open fire on you.

Special Idea. Khaki Force.

When operations begin you receive the order, "Brigade has seized Blackford Hill. Push on at once under cover of their fire, seize the Glencorse and Penicuik Road west of Buckstone Slab and roads by Hotel, and cut off enemy's rearguard."

Before operations begin you should have your force ready to advance, in position on the line from main road by Mrs Winchester's to Old Quarry at south-east of public ground—*i.e.*, line of ride.

Limits of Operations.

On North.—North side of Public Road.
On South.—Boundary Wall, Buckstone to Old Quarry.

(VI.)

TACTICAL EXERCISE, 21ST MARCH 1903.

A.—General Idea. Blue.

An Eastern Force (Red) is falling back towards Edinburgh and Leith. Blue's cavalry have been some time in occupation of Linlithgow and Blackness.

Special Idea. Blue. Detachment Imperial Yeomanry.

The O.C. Blue's advanced cavalry, which has pushed forward and seized the passages of the Almond at Cramond Bridge about 5 P.M., receives at Cramond Bridge the order, "Push on and seize railway line at Craigleith Station and at junction of lines near Leith Infectious Hospital, also road junctions at Craigleith Quarry and Crewe."

Blue must not be in advance of a line drawn from the Corstorphine-Barnton Wall Road to gate of Cramond House before 5.15 P.M.

Limits of Operations.

On North and East.—East side of road from Caroline Park to Fettes College.
On West and South.—Straight line from Craigcrook Castle to

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Craigleith Station, and south side of Queensferry Road to Dean Park House.

B.—Instructions for Red Force.

The operations will consist of (1) Rapid taking up of an outpost line; (2) Holding the same for a specified time; (3) Withdrawal at a fixed hour to a point of concentration.

General Idea.

A force (Red) is falling back from the West for Embarkation at Leith. Hostile cavalry (Blue) are reported as having reached Linlithgow and Blackness.

Special Idea. Red. One Battalion.

The last Transport Train from Murrayfield will pass Craigleith about 5.30 P.M. The section of line Craigleith Station to underline bridge immediately west of Leith Infectious Hospital must be protected till after that hour.

Limits of Operations.

As in "*A*."

Orders.

1. The Battalion will parade in Charlotte Square at 4 P.M. Dress—Drill Order. Ten rounds blank ammunition per man.

2. The Battalion will march by Queensferry Street to the Cross Roads north of Dean Church, where it will halt, and the various companies move to positions assigned to them.

3. An Outpost line will be taken up as rapidly as possible, covering the Caledonian Railway Line, from the Leith Infectious Hospital to Craigleith Station. The General Outpost line will be from the Cottages north of the Pilton Fork on Caledonian Line by West Pilton, Drylaw; Craigcrook Farm on Queensferry Road to junction of roads north of Ravelston Cottage.

The distribution of the Force will be as follows, each Company forming its own Picquet and Support:—

No. 1	Picquet,	"A"	Company,	near Pilton Fork.
„ 2	„	"B"	„	West Pilton.
„ 3	„	"C"	„	near Drylaw.
„ 4	„	"D"	„	Craigcrook Farm, on Queensferry Road.

A half Company ("E") from the Reserve will form a detached post at the junction of roads near Ravelston Cottage.

The Reserve ("F" Company) to near Groathill on Road from Craigleith to Drylaw.

Half Company ("E") to Bridge over line on Farm Road south of Easter Drylaw.

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4. Officers Commanding parties will note on a sheet of paper the steps they would take in actual Warfare to block Roads, strengthen their Outposts, etc., and hand these to the Adjutant on Concentration.

5. At 5.45 P.M. the Picquets will be withdrawn under cover of the Supports, and the whole force fall back under cover of the Reserve, the point of concentration being the road in front of Fettes College.

6. No Firing must be allowed near Stackyards or when Horses are passing on roads, or at any time when inconvenience or alarm may be caused to the public.

By order,

H. S. WEDDERBURN, *Capt. and Adj.,*
9th V.B. Hds., R. Scots.

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APPENDIX VII.

PERMANENT BATTALION TROPHIES.

(I.)

COLONEL FERGUSON OF KINMUNDY'S CHALLENGE CUP.
(ORIGINALLY THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S CUP.)

For Best Attendance at Drill and Manœuvre.

1901	"C" Company	Captain T. G. Clark.
1902	"E" "	" A. M. Campbell.
1903	"B" "	" James Clark.
1904	"D" "	" A. S. Blair.
1905	"D" "	" " "
1906	"D" "	" " "
1907	"D" "	" " "
1908	"D" "	Major A. S. Blair.

(II.)

THE OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Proficiency in Musketry—Highest Figure of Merit in Annual Musketry Return.

1901	"E" Company	Captain A. M. Campbell.
1902	"F" "	" N. D. Macdonald.
1903	"F" "	" " "
1904	"F" "	" " "
1905	"A" "	" G. F. Deas.
1906	"F" "	" J. Collow Campbell.
1907	"H" "	" D. H. Huie.
1908	"H" "	" " "

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(III.)

CLAN FERGUSSON SOCIETY CHALLENGE CUP.

Musketry—Best Results in Special Practices.

Collective Firing.

1901	"E" Company	Captain A. M. Campbell.
1902	"A" "	" A. A. Gordon.

Miscellaneous Practices.

1903	"B" Company	Captain James Clark.
1904	"F" "	" N. D. Macdonald.
1905	"E" "	" J. S. T. Cameron.
1906	"F" "	" J. Collow Campbell.
1907	"H" "	" D. H. Huie.
1908	"H" "	" " "

(IV.)

THE ROSE INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP.

Presented by D. G. ROSE, Esq.

Highest Figure of Merit in Individual Firing.

1902	"D" Company	Captain A. S. Blair.

Inter-Company Shooting Competition.

1903	"E" Company	Captain A. M. Campbell.
1904	"E" "	" " "
1905	"B" "	" J. G. F. Lowson.
1906	"H" "	" D. H. Huie.
1907	"H" "	" " "
1908	"H" "	" " "

(V.)

PRECISION AT ARMS COMPETITION SHIELD.

Presented by MAJOR WARDROP.

Bayonet Exercise and Physical Drill Competition.

1902	"D" Company	Captain A. S. Blair.

Best Advance in Attack by Selected Sections from each Company.

1903	"D" Company	Captain A. S. Blair.

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Field Training—The Section in Attack.

1904	"C" Company	Captain	T. G. Clark.
1905	"D" "	"	A. S. Blair.
1906	"G" "	"	A. M. Gregorson.
1907	"H" "	"	D. H. Huie.
1908	"G" "	"	R. H. F. Moncreiff.

(VI.)

INTER-COMPANY TUG-OF-WAR CHALLENGE CUP.

Presented by CAPTAIN J. G. F. LOWSON.

1905	"D" Company	Captain	A. S. Blair.
1906	"H" "	"	D. H. Huie.
1907	"D" "	"	A. S. Blair.
1908	"F" "	"	J. Collow Campbell.

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APPENDIX VIII.

BATTALION RIFLE CLUB, 1903.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President.

Colonel James Ferguson, V.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Major J. C. Wardrop, V.D., and Captain H. S. Wedderburn.

Committee.

Captain James Clark	"B" Company.
Lieutenant J. Collow Campbell . . .	"D" "
Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Wilson . .	Staff.
Private W. Glen	"A" Company.
Private D. A. Coates	"B" "
Colour-Sergeant T. R. D. Munro . . .	"C" "
Sergeant G. Hossack	"D" "
Sergeant A. Miller	"E" "
Sergeant G. S. G. Strachan	"F" "

Secretary and Treasurer.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Wilson, 10 Merchiston Bank Gardens.

Rules and Bye-Laws.

1. The Club shall be open to all effective and honorary Members of the Battalion.
2. The Committee shall consist of nine Members, to be elected annually at the General Meeting in December.
3. The Annual Subscription, payable in advance, shall be: Recruits, 1s.; all other Members, 2s.
4. The Competitions will take place on dates noted in the Club Card of Membership and Battalion Programme during the months between April and October inclusive, and will be held at 200, 500, and 600 yards.
5. Position, etc., as for King's Prize, 1904, one sighting shot at each range.
6. No Competitor shall be allowed to shoot unless two or more

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Members are present; but if a Member of Committee be present to take the score, one Competitor may shoot.

7. A Competitor may challenge an unsignalled shot on payment of 3d., which will be refunded if, after an examination of the target, the Marker has been found in error.

8. For handicap purposes the Members of the Club will be divided into three sections, the third section being composed of Recruits only.

9. A Silver Spoon will be awarded to the highest scorer in each Competition, provided six or more Members take part in each section. Winners will be penalised two points for each Spoon. Entry-money, 1s.

10. A Series of Prizes will be awarded each section for the highest aggregates of six selected scores during the Season, and the Championship Medal shall be awarded to the highest aggregate of eight scores.

11. Should any Competition require to be stopped on account of mist or otherwise, the senior Member in charge shall report the matter to the Secretary, and the Committee shall decide what course is to be taken.

12. The Committee reserve power to alter the conditions of the Competitions as may be found necessary.

By order of the Committee,

J. CLARK, *Capt.*

December 1903.

Approved.

H. S. WEDDERBURN, *Capt. and Adj.*,
For O.C. 9th V.B. (High.) R.S.

HEADQUARTERS,
20th December 1903.

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APPENDIX IX.

GENERAL.

Pipes and Drums.

As a Highland Regiment, the Battalion from the beginning paid special attention to the formation of a good pipe band. Indeed, for several years the music on its marches was wholly provided by the pipers and drummers with relief from the buglers, who were soon trained by the Sergeant-Drummer to provide efficient assistance in aid of the pipes on the line of march.

The pipers were handsomely clothed in green doublets, Hunting Stewart tartan kilts, and full shoulder plaids, and it was an interesting element in their equipment that the Battalion took over the dirks of the Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment on its disbandment. In accordance with the custom of Highland regiments, each piper on special ceremonial occasions or at mess carried the banner of the Captain of his company, bearing his arms, crest or initials, the Pipe-Major carrying the Colonel's banner and the Corporal-Piper the Adjutant's. Under the Adjutant, for purposes of discipline, and under Lieutenant Huie, as Band President, and Pipe-Major Duncan Kerr the Band attained a high standard of excellence, and, indeed, the pipers were selected to play at Holyrood Palace in the absence from the Castle of a regular regiment during the Lord High Commissioner's (the Earl of Leven and Melville) visit in 1902.

The Brass Band.

The Brass Band was organised in the year 1907, Mr Frank Waddington being appointed Bandmaster. He was succeeded in 1908 by Mr Hubert Ivo. Laubach.

Sergeants' Rifle Club.

A Sergeants' Rifle Club was organised early in the life of the Regiment (before 1903), and a Challenge Cup presented to it by Armourer-Sergeant Wilson.

The Regimental March.

The old Scots song, "Logie o' Buchan," was written about 1745 by A. Halkett, schoolmaster of Crimond, an enthusiastic Jacobite, and author of "Awa Whigs Awa," for which it is said a reward was offered for his apprehension by the Duke of Cumberland. The

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song was founded on an incident of rustic courtship, but was understood to have an esoteric Jacobite meaning.

The current version begins—

O Logie o' Buchan, O Logie the Laird,
He has ta'en awa Jamie wha delved in the yaird,
Wha played on the pipes and the viol sae sma',
Ha has ta'en awa Jamie the flower o' them a'.
He said "Think na lang lassie, though I gang awa,
For I'll come back and see ye, in spite of them a'."

It has, however, been stated in works on Scottish song that the first line, which is unintelligible to persons of local knowledge as there never was a family with the designation of Logie of Buchan, originally ran—

O wae to Kinmundy, Kinmundy the Laird,

And as Mr Ferguson of Kinmundy was in 1745 one of the few supporters in the district of the Protestant Succession, and the original Jamie is said to have been his gardener, this is highly probable. Indeed, the present writer was informed many years ago by an Episcopal clergyman in the north, of antiquarian tastes, that he had seen the original score of the song, and that it did so begin.

The air was adapted as a march for the Brass Band, and played by the Buchan Volunteer Battalion when marching past in quarter column. It was further adapted as a pipe march by George S. Allan, piper to Captain MacNeal of Ugadale, and, as revised by Pipe-Major Duncan, finally arranged for the 9th Volunteer Battalion (Highlanders), The Royal Scots.

The following adaptation of the song, based on the original version, generally describes the appearance of the Battalion :—

O wae to Kinmundy, Kinmundy the Laird,
He has ta'en awa Jock, whom the Army had spared.
He said "Think na lang lassie, though Jock gangs awa,
For ye'll see him in tartan an' sporran an' a'.

Though in khaki my lassie, he now gangs awa,
He'll come back an' see ye in scarlet an' a'.

"Though in blue ride the gunners and red the dragoons,
Yet the braw kilted laddies for me are the loons;
Wi' their belts an' their brooches, their dirks an' claymores,
On the croun o' the causey they march in their fours.

Though, etc.

"Oh! the Rifles in busbies are active but black,
The stout Lowland infantry ne'er turn the back;
But more stirring's the war pipe than bugle or drum,
When shoulder to shoulder, the Highland men come.

Though, etc.

"Then here's to the doublet of scarlet with blue,
The tall nodding plumes like the raven in hue,
The dark hunting plaid of the clan of the kings,
The kilts o' the tartan, red—yellow—in *sprainge*.[1]

Though, etc.

[1] *Sprainge.*—The stripe in the tartan as distinguished from the *sett* or general pattern.

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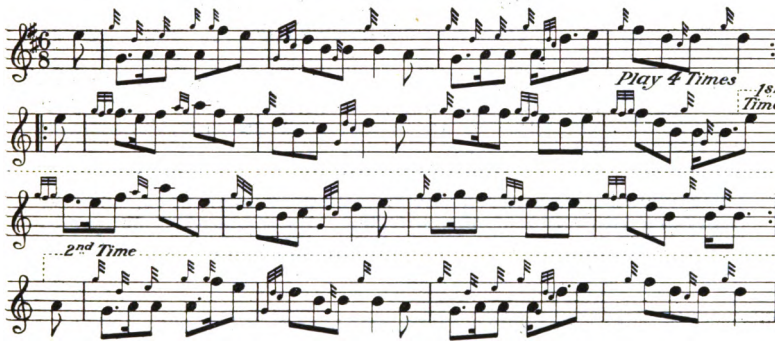
"The sporrans are tossing o'er black and red hose,
The white spats are shining as shine the hill snows,
The bayonets glance bright as the sun beams anew,
On the old Scottish Royal, and Highlanders true.

Though in khaki my lassie, he now gangs awa,
He'll come back in scarlet, wi' medals an' a'."

"O Wae to Kinmundy, Kinmundy the Laird."

("*Logie o' Buchan.*")



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APPENDIX X.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CONDITIONS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

SUBMITTED BY COLONEL FERGUSON, COMMANDING 9TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION (HIGHLANDERS) THE ROYAL SCOTS, FOR THE USE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, 1903.

The following observations are suggested by an experience of over twenty-five years as a Company Officer in a scattered Country Battalion, and of three years as Commanding Officer of a Town Battalion mainly recruited from a superior social class.

I.—Desirability of Flexibility of Regulations.

It is obvious to anyone with personal experience of Scottish Volunteering that the conditions under which Country and City Corps work are very different, and that the conditions of civil employment affecting battalions in the same city and battalions in different country districts differ widely.

For Country Battalions it is thought that a system of company training, followed by camp of one week, to be attended necessarily once in three years by every Volunteer, is sufficient. Ground for company training can be secured, and exercises can be carried out in the vicinity of each station. The rank and file of my old Battalion were admirable material, from country parishes and fishing towns, and with a good system of company training, followed by camp alongside other regiments, could, I believe, be made very serviceable.

For City Battalions, which can easily be collected together, it is thought that a certain number of battalion drills provide a better training than a repetition of manœuvre company drills, which must necessarily be held under unreal conditions. The ground available is necessarily limited; open ground, except in city parks, cannot be reached in the time available in the evenings, and if the men are taught elementary company drill, including rapid and varied extensions, and an occasional practice of advanced and rearguards, etc., and steadied by, say, three battalion and one brigade drill, the whole time in camp can be devoted to manœuvre and tactical instruction. As far as City Battalions are concerned, it is thought that the present regulations are unnecessarily easy in (*a*) requiring no attendance at battalion drill as a condition of efficiency; and (*b*) requiring no additional drills beyond the ten company drills from the Volunteer

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who does not attend camp. In the case of City Battalions it is thought that at least six additional drills, of which three should be battalion drills, might be required of every Volunteer who is not going to attend camp.

II.—General Capitation Grants.

For many years the Grants were inadequate, and many regiments struggled along under a burden of debt. Some years ago—beginning in 1888—the increase of Grant given made all the difference between constant anxiety and making ends meet. With stringent economy it enabled my old Regiment to pay off a heavy debt, and the Grants given, which could be reasonably counted on under the conditions then in force, were sufficient to meet the expenses necessitated to fulfil the standard then required. It was on the knowledge and faith of this that I personally undertook to raise, equip, and organise the Regiment I now command.

These Grants are now insufficient (*a*) because the new requirements, especially in musketry, require greater outlay; (*b*) because they are liable to be reduced by failure on the part of a proportion of the corps to earn the full sum; and (*c*) because the more stringent conditions reduce numbers and check recruiting. I would strongly urge the consideration of an increase in the annual Grant, and the payment of it on a graduated scale in proportion to efficiency, *e.g.*:—

For all Efficients who attend Camp and are Marksmen	50s.
For all other Efficients who attend Camp . .	45s.
For Efficients absent from Camp, having attended in previous year	30s.
For men exempted from Camp	25s.

Battalions are now being desired to provide expensive apparatus for which no additional Grant is given.

III.—Camp and Camp Allowances.

It is most important that these should be framed on a scale sufficient to pay the whole cost of camp, and afford men who are now compelled into camp some compensation for the time and wages sacrificed. The system of making up deficiencies on camp from ordinary annual receipts is essentially vicious, and, now that a Commanding Officer has practically no option as to whether he can afford a camp or not, may be ruinous to the whole financial stability of the corps. It should be recognised that the whole position has been fundamentally altered by insisting on attendance at camp as a condition of efficiency. Formerly a Volunteer was a man who undertook to train in his spare time, and he went into camp, not under pressure but as a measure of fuller service, when it could be managed. Now (*a*) the expense of camp must be incurred, and the corps should be guaranteed against loss for a venture as to which it has no option; (*b*) the individual Volunteer gives not his spare time, but a week or fortnight taken either from his daily work or from a holiday of which it forms the

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whole or a large portion. He is, it is thought, reasonably entitled to an allowance as compensation for time and other things sacrificed.

There is, however, a more pressing and practical aspect of the effect of present conditions than this. The present Brigade Camp allowances with a good attendance may admit of the camp expenses being paid. They do not admit of pay or compensation to the men. The Field Army Camp allowances admit of both. But ordinary and Field Army Battalions lie beside each other in camp, and if one receives pay and another does not, inevitable discontent and grumbling against the Commanding Officer arise, with prejudicial effect on the *morale* and discipline of the regiment. Again, it is impossible to be certain beforehand whether the full numbers required for a Field Army Battalion or even for a Brigade Camp will ultimately attend. The expense of camp has to be incurred, and even if the men are assured that pay will only be given if the higher allowances are received, still those who have attended and fail to receive pay because of a deficiency in the total number go home disheartened and sulky. The result is that most battalions guarantee pay at a certain rate, and make up the deficiency from general funds. Further, there is no uniform rate of pay. 1s. 6d. or 2s. per day is, I understand, common. There were recently, I believe, encamped near each other two Battalions, one of which was promised 1s. 6d. per day (calculated as approximating to Army pay) if higher allowances were received, while the other was actually being paid at the rate of 3s. per day. I am not sure that another did not receive 4s. The largesses distributed at intervals were in some cases duly chronicled in the newspapers. This converts Volunteering into a sordid question of price, and necessarily causes comparison and discontent, with the result of difficulty in securing attendance in future years.

It is also found that excessive payments for a fortnight really result in sweeping into the Volunteers men who would otherwise serve for a month in the Militia, and that under the present conditions many battalions of the Volunteer Force are, to a considerable extent, exchanging the class of intelligent, somewhat superior men it was intended to bring to the service of the country for a class of inferior boys, to whom the pay is the attraction.

It may perhaps also be added that gross numbers in camp are no real test of the spirit or efficiency of a corps. They must themselves be tested with reference to the total strength of the corps, and to the accuracy with which they represent its ordinary organisation for training and war. No fair comparison can be made, for example, between, say, a battalion of 700 which puts 350 or 400 men under canvas for a fortnight, maintaining its normal company organisation, and, say, a three-battalion corps of from 2000 to 3000 strong which raises one strong battalion for a fortnight and one weak one for a week, both being scratch battalions, made up out of the three battalions for the purpose in special companies, and the men not being led by their own company officers.

The necessity for some modification or flexibility of the hard and fast rule as to minimum attendance may be illustrated by the experience of my Battalion in 1903.

It is therefore very strongly urged—

(*a*) That the Corps allowances given should be sufficient, in all cases, to defray the whole cost of camp, whether a Brigade, Regi-

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mental, or Field Army Camp, and should be paid, whatever be the strength in camp, above, say, one quarter or one third of the actual enrolled strength, when the General Officer Commanding is prepared to recommend special payment. The allowances for a Field Army Camp should be more liberal.

(*b*) That a separate fixed allowance, varying according to rank, should be given in all cases as pay or compensation to the men, which the regiment should pay over and account for, as in the case of the officers' allowance. This might be at a higher rate in the case of men attending a Field Army Camp for the full thirteen days, but an allowance of not less than 1s. 6d. per day for each private should be given in all cases, and I would rather deprecate any distinction in the daily pay allowance between Brigade and Field Army Camp battalions.

(*c*) That any higher rate of payment than those allowed should be forbidden, and all expenditure on such made out of ordinary grants disallowed.

(*d*) That the ordinary requirement for attendance in the case of a Brigade or Regimental Camp should be 50 per cent. of the actual strength, and in the case of a Field Army Battalion 400 of all ranks, subject to special recommendation for payment under (*a*).

(*e*) That an allowance should be made to mounted officers to meet the hire of chargers and wages of grooms during the time in camp. The field officer's attendance at camp is no longer voluntary but necessary.

IV.—Musketry.

It is not fully realised what additional expense is imposed by the new Musketry Course. This is, however, certainly substantial. The Ranges must be open longer, and Volunteers are not like Regular soldiers, who can be told off to mark for each other. A heavy item in annual cost is the bill for markers' wages. It is beyond the power of a Commanding Officer to materially reduce this. He cannot enforce attendance on the Range at certain times, and the men come as suits their own convenience. The result is that markers have constantly to be kept in attendance. The more attendances of the individual required on the Range the greater the cost.

The allowance of ammunition for practice is insufficient. It is believed that the general standard could be greatly improved if there were an allowance made for practice before class firing to each company or section. It is discouraging to men to have to pay a substantial sum for practice ammunition, which must be the case unless a larger amount can be allocated for this purpose.

V.—General Facilities for Training.

The following observations apply more to a City than to a Country Battalion.

It is thought that much more might be done to assist the Volunteer Force in preliminary training prior to camp than is at present done. In large cities there are public parks, and in the vicinity of some, open spaces, now secured for public purposes, and given up to golf. The Town Council of Edinburgh has been very good in allowing the

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local Corps to drill in its halls and public parks. But no provision exists for regulating the use of these parks when drill is going on. As a matter of fact it has to be conducted in the midst of a mob of undisciplined children, who keep up a continuous shrieking in shrill voices, run in between the companies, and pick up and mimic the words of command. Three or four people golfing on a putting green consider themselves aggrieved in waiting for a little for the convenience of a battalion of some hundreds. The open spaces round the city, which used to be excellent ground for elementary tactical training, are monopolised for golf and cannot, as a rule, be got in daylight. It is thought that no great burden would be inflicted on the civil community if even the great game of golf, which can only be pursued by a limited number, were suspended for a couple of hours occasionally to enable each corps to have one exercise annually over each open space in the vicinity of the town. In all cases the training of troops for national defence ought to have precedence over football, etc., on ground, such as Holyrood Park, under the management of a Government Department. It is really only for an hour or two in the day that Volunteers can use ground, and even in the drill season not on every day, even with four or five infantry corps in the city.

It is thought that (1) all Government Departments should be instructed to arrange for the use of ground in their control by the local Volunteers without interruption for a certain number of occasions annually; (2) that the central military authorities should approach the local municipalities with a view of arranging for a limited amount of useful use of parks and open spaces; and (3) that in all future Bills or Provisional Orders authorising the formation of public parks or the acquisition of open spaces by, or granting other powers to, local authorities a clause should be introduced imposing the obligation to give the uninterrupted use of such parks or spaces for drill or manœuvre for a certain number of convenient hours annually, at hours to be fixed with the approval of the local military authority. There would really be no deprivation to the public, whose use even at the hours taken would merely be regulated and not destroyed.

This would not only be a great practical convenience but would raise the *status* of the Volunteer Force in public opinion. At present Volunteers are seen drilling on what space they can actually occupy as against the ragamuffins of the locality, and in discharge of a public duty playing second fiddle to a few individuals indulging in an inferior form of golf. To the public in general their manœuvres would really be more interesting, and their precedence over individual enjoyment would lead to their work being regarded more seriously, and to improvement in recruiting.

VI.—Uniform.

It is now practically essential in view of camp that each Volunteer should have two coats, and these should be full-dress and undress. I attach a great importance to the existence of a proper full-dress uniform, and am of opinion that the assimilation of Volunteer uniforms to those of the Line regiments, and especially the adoption of the red coat, had a substantial effect in improving the discipline, *morale*, and *status* of the Force. While the undress or service

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uniform should be as serviceable and comfortable as possible, the full-dress should be handsome and distinctive, corresponding to the Line Territorial battalions, or with such modifications as the special character of the corps, as Riflemen, Highlanders, etc., render appropriate. I would strongly deprecate any sumptuary prohibition either as regards officers or men, and at the same time frequent changes in details of dress, which are expensive and annoying.

The Capitation Grant ought either to be increased or an allowance on the lines of the old equipment and increase of efficients' grants given to provide the service jacket, etc., useful in camp. (In the case of my own Battalion this has been done by the guarantee of a private fund, which it would be desirable to have free for other purposes.)

Esprit-de-corps and the Volunteer Spirit.—It is most important that nothing should be done to check the latter, and everything done to develop the former. Many Volunteers resent compulsion, but a great deal can be done by setting a standard, asking them, and offering them an inducement, to work up to it. For Volunteers as for Regulars, *esprit-de-corps* is invaluable, and while, of course, the general system must be generally adhered to, a certain amount of distinction in dress and in title may be conceded with great advantage. The Force should bring out material of different sorts, and in large cities this can only be done by battalions of distinctive character. Thus, while the general territorial system and pattern is sound, it can be assisted by the existence of battalions with their special character as Riflemen or Highlanders, and every encouragement ought to be given to them to do their best on the model that appeals to them. In Scotland the formation of units as Highlanders has drawn out a superior and intelligent class of recruit.

VII.—General.

There must always be in a battalion a certain number of men who find it impossible, for good civil reasons, to get away for camp. They would be willing to give substitutionary additional attendances, and they are generally men whom it would be a pity to lose. It is thought that with a proper proportion of the regiment in camp, and the necessary training being given there to non-commissioned officers, the general efficiency of the regiment can be secured without requiring attendance in camp from everyone without an alternative qualification. I should allow a certain proportion of the battalion to substitute additional drills of the nature I shall presently indicate, subject to the General Officer Commanding being satisfied that this was reasonable, looking to the civil occupations of the men and the general efficiency of the battalion.

I attach considerable importance to occasional parades during the slack season. They keep the regiment together, refresh men's memories as to their drill, and assist recruiting. In the Regiment I command the practice is to have two parades between 15th October and 30th December, and to have a battalion march out or simple tactical exercise in the afternoon once in each of the months of January, February, March, and April. By that time the company training under captains is in progress, under cover at first, and subsequently in the open. For the monthly march outs or exercises open spaces are in some cases desirable, and for the later company

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training a less disturbed use of the public parks. I think Commanding Officers should receive assistance in facilities for arranging such occasional exercises, which also provide opportunities for additional drills by men unable to attend camp.

I need scarcely add that I attach the very highest importance to annual training in camp. It is the completion of the year's work, and is doubly valuable when a Volunteer battalion works alongside a Regular regiment of the same type (*e.g.*, Highlanders, Rifles, etc.).

JA. FERGUSON, *Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col.*,
Cmg. 9th V.B. (Highlanders) Royal Scots.
[Formerly Captain and Hon. Major
3rd V.B. (The Buchan) Gordon Highlanders.]

EDINBURGH, *August* 1903.

The difficulty of absolute attendance in camp presses specially on battalions which recruit from a superior and intelligent social stratum. In view of the observations of the Royal Commission on the War upon the first as compared with later drafts of Imperial Yeomanry, it would seem these are the very men who should be encouraged to join the Volunteers. Alternative attendance at drill in the case of men exempted from camp should be insisted on (*a*) because it puts pressure on men who may be doubtful as to going into camp; and (*b*) because the exemption is a favour, and the alternative drills desirable. It is also for consideration whether, after a man has been twice at camp, it is necessary to require him to attend more than, say, once in three years in future, and whether, after three attendances, he might not be exempted unless a non-commissioned officer.

It may also be matter for consideration whether it is desirable to retain the distinction between two classes of camps for Volunteers except in exceptional circumstances, like those of 1900. The battalions which find most difficulty in camping for a fortnight are those which feel most being relegated to a secondary class. The rank and file of those which attend most easily approximate more to the rank and file of the Militia, and it is doubtful whether it is desirable to have any half-way house between the proper Militiaman with a month's training and the Volunteer with preliminary evening and Saturday drills and a week in camp.

15*th December* 1903.

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